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SOVIET DELEGATE TARASOV REMARKS AT MBFR TALKS NOTED

LD241456 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Vienna, 24 July, TASS--The closing plenary meeting of the 21st round of the talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe, which was held behind closed doors, has ended in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. The meeting was addressed by representatives of the USSR and the USA.

As a press conference was told by the Soviet spokesman, summing up the results of the round, head of the Soviet delegation Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov told the meeting that also in the complicated international situation the socialist countries participating in the Vienna talks had been continuing vigorous efforts with the aim of preventing arms race, lessening the dangerous confrontation in the centre of Europe of the forces and arms of the two major military-political groupings.

Guided by the decisions, which were taken at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in May this year, they were persistently working for a decisive change at the talks in Vienna, for achieving specific mutually acceptable results. To this end, the USSR, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia tabled on July 10 this year far-reaching compromise proposals concerning the most topical aspects of the problem pertaining to lessening the numerical strength of the armed forces and arms in central Europe and creating a real opportunity for concluding in the near future of a first agreement on a cut in Soviet and U.S. troops. The proposals of the socialist states give clear and explicit answers to the main questions: from what the process of reduction shall be started, with what content it must be filled, and what its final result must be.

According to the fresh initiative, in the course of the first stage, the troops of the USSR and the USA in central Europe must be reduced by 20,000 and 13,000 respectively, with due regard for their actual number. Considering that the number of Soviet servicemen, whose unilateral withdrawal from the GDR is to be completed soon, altogether more than 50,000 servicemen would leave central Europe. [sentence as received]

After the completion of the two stages of reductions, which will involve the troops of all states-parties to the future agreement, it is proposed to set for that area equal collective levels of the number of troops of 900,000 for each of the alliances--NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. This would not impose individual restrictions on the number of the armed forces of concrete states in that area, although each of which could not have a number of troops that would be higher than the definite percentage of the total number of troops of each respective alliance. The implementation of these proposals by the socialist countries would be the first practical step on the way to deepening political detente in Europe, complementing it with detente in the military field, strengthening the security of our continent and building up confidence between states.

The head of the Soviet delegation attracted the attention of the participants in the talks to the great significance of the exchange of renewed figures of the number of the armed forces in central Europe of the states-direct participants in the talks held on the initiative of the socialist countries. Now the participants in the talks have sufficient numerical data for drawing up an agreement.

It was pointed out in the speech that in the course of the 21st round the socialist states set out in great detail their considerations on the measures in connection with a cut in the forces and arms, which will be really required to ensure the implementation of the future agreement.

In declaring their readiness to reduce at the first stage by far more troops than the West, the Warsaw Treaty member states hope that the West European countries and Canada will commit themselves as the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia are ready to do, to freeze the numerical strength of their troops between the two stages and lessen them at the second stage in the volumes, which are necessary for the attainment of equal collective levels of the number of troops. This is a just demand. A situation cannot be allowed in which the biggest Warsaw Treaty member state, the Soviet Union, would withdraw its troops from the agreed area of reductions, while the afore-mentioned NATO countries would not be bound by any commitments to freeze and lessen the number of their troops.

The Vienna talks, the head of the Soviet delegation said in conclusion, are at an important stage. The socialist states have the right to expect a political settlement and constructive answer on the essence of the programme put forward by them for a cut in the armed forces, which was set forth both in the old and fresh proposals. The interests of peace and detente in Europe call for resolute and dynamic steps, for an immediate conclusion of the first agreement. Now it is for the West to have its say.

A break has been announced at the talks till the second half of September.

MISSILE OFFER 'VARIATION ON SOLUTION,' NOT POSITION CHANGE

LD241547 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 3

[Article from untitled "International Review" by Yu. Babiuch in response to readers' letters: "It Is Up to the West; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "Do the USSR's recent new proposals on medium-range weapons signify a change in the Soviet position on this question as, to judge by press reports, the West is asserting?" [signed] V.I. Aistov, fitter at the mechanized operations administration, Tselinograd.

Certain circles in the West are indeed making frequent attempts to distort the Soviet position on the question of medium-range weapons and to misinterpret the meaning of our country's new proposals in this sphere. Sometimes they go so far as to allege that the Soviet Union has "come to terms with" the decision taken by the NATO Council last December regarding NATO's so-called "arms upgrading," using 108 Pershing II missiles (they are to replace the 108 Pershing I missiles deployed in the FRG) and 464 ground-based Tomahawk cruise missiles (of these it is planned to deploy 160 in Britain, 112 in Italy, 96 in the FRG, and 48 each on the territories of Belgium and the Netherlands). It is also alleged that the USSR agrees now to enter into negotiations virtually on the terms proposed by the West--that is, to restrict the talks to discussion only of the question of Soviet medium-range missiles which the West calls SS-20 missiles while leaving in force last year's NATO Council decision.

Such allegations have nothing in common with the real state of affairs.

As is well known, the Soviet Union proposed back in October last year holding talks on the medium-range arms problem, expressing willingness to reduce the number of weapons of this category at its disposal if there were no additional deployment of new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in West Europe. This Soviet proposal remains in force. For its implementation it is merely necessary to restore the situation which existed prior to the adoption of the NATO decision on this question, since the NATO decision is obviously aimed at altering the prevailing equilibrium of forces in the West's favor.

The USSR believes another variation is possible whereby medium-range weapons would not be the subject of individual talks but would be discussed within the framework of talks on the third stage of strategic arms limitation (SALT II), after the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty signed in Vienna on 18 June 1979 comes into force. However, taking into account the fact that the United States has defered the SALT treaty's ratification indefinitely, and also is seeking to find a way out of the deadlock which matters have reached through NATO's fault, the USSR has come out with a new proposal.

What is its gist?

While the first of the variants set forth above envisages individual talks only on medium-range armaments which the sides possess, and the second provides for the inclusion of this category of armaments as the subject of future SALT III talks, the new Soviet proposal mentions talks which would discuss simultaneously and in organic conjunction questions concerning both medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe and existing U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons (that is, those deployed on the territory of the West European countries and on U.S. aircraft and ships close to the USSR's borders). These talks could be initiated before the ratification of the SALT II treaty, but any accords which might be achieved at the talks would be implemented only after that treaty had entered into force. The new Soviet proposal thus does not signify any "change of position" on the USSR's part, as the West is trying to assert, but is a variation on a possible solution of the question under conditions of safeguarding the sides' equal security. The question of whether a way will be found out of the impasse created by the NATO ringleaders on the question of medium-range weapons now depends wholly and entirely on the West.

ISRAELYAN SPEECH AT DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE CITED

LD242300 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva, July 24, TASS--The session of the Disarmament Committee is continuing here. One of the main issues being discussed by the committee is a strengthening of security guarantees for non-nuclear states against the use or threat of use of the nuclear weapons. The USSR declares for a radical resolution of this topical problem, viewing it in inseparable connection with the package of issues of non-proliferation of nuclear arms, nuclear disarmament, a ban on and destruction of nuclear arms. The Soviet Union shows understanding of the position of non-nuclear states, which are worried by the absence of effective guarantees for their security, and calls on all participants in the disarmament talks to show [word indistinct] reach agreement in that field. Attention to this has been drawn today in his speech at the Disarmament Committee by Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan, who urged all participants in the debate to examine in a constructive spirit the proposals presented by the Soviet delegation, show a most serious attitude to the resolution of this urgent issue. The Soviet Union, he said, resolutely advocates precisely such an approach, which accords with the interests of security of both nuclear and non-nuclear states, strengthening of universal peace and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

IZVESTIYA SEES MOVEMENT TOWARD RADIOLOGICAL BAN

LD241559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Levonov article: "Erecting a Reliable Barrier; the Banning of Radiological Weapons Is on the Disarmament Committee's Agenda"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact states' declaration mentions the carry through to a successful conclusion of the talks on banning radiological weapons among the immediate tasks in the sphere of practical measures to end the arms race, along with the ratification of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitations treaty (SALT II).

As is well known, these talks are currently proceeding in the Geneva Disarmament Committee. A specially created working group of the committee is coordinating the final text of a future important new treaty in the sphere of arms limitation.

What are radiological weapons? What is meant are bombs, shells, mines and other devices designed to spread the radioactive material they contain either by explosive or nonexplosive means--spraying, for instance. The scale of contamination produced by radiological weapons is similar to the scale of contamination produced by the radioactive materials which are formed in nuclear explosions and cause radioactive contamination of the ground. The importance of preventing the appearnace of this type of mass-destruction is connected with the fact that the use of radioactive materials could come within the technical reach of a wide range of states. The Soviet Union regards the banning of radiological weapons as part of the solution to the problem of an all-embracing ban on new types and systems of mass-destruction weapons. A treaty banning radiological weapons would be yet another important contribution to limiting the arms race and ridding mankind of the danger of one possible new type of mass-destruction weapon being created and used.

The Disarmament Committee talks on this issue are based on the joint Soviet-American proposal regarding the basic elements of a treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons submitted to the committee by the USSR and U.S. delegations in the summer of 1979. This has been done in accordance with an understanding reached at the Soviet-American summit in Vienna.

The draft treaty banning radiological weapons was the result of 2 years of Soviet-American talks. The first provisions of the draft define the extent and subject of the ban. The commitments which parties to the treaty would assume under these provisions totally preclude the possibility of the purposful use as a mass-destruction weapon of any radioactive material not produced by a nuclear explosive device. These provisions relate to commitments not to develop, not to produce, not to stockpile radiological weapons, not to acquire them by any other means, not to possess them and not to use them. Of course, since it is radiological weapons that are at issue, the draft emphasizes that the present treaty does not extend to nuclear explosive devices and the radioactive material produced when they are detonated--that is, it does not apply to nuclear weapons. As is well known, the Soviet Union advocates a total ban on all types of nuclear weapons and the start of talks on this issue. However, the treaty banning radiological weapons has its limits.

The draft treaty emphasizes the right of parties to the treaty to unimpeded peaceful activity in the relevant sphere. It envisages creating an expert consultative committee to decide questions relating to the observance of the treaty commitments. In elaborating the treaty's main provisions the draft's coauthors set out to ensure it reliability and to give all its parties the confidence that the new treaty would be a viable and effective means of arms limitation. In submitting the draft treaty banning radiological weapons the Soviet delegation expressed the hope that the committee would discuss the joint Soviet-American document and recommend it for approval at a UN General Assembly session.

The important new proposal aimed at banning one possible new type of mass-destruction weapon was greeted with satisfaction in the Disarmament Committee. Many delegations welcomed the understanding reached between the USSR and the United States. The actual definition of the term "radiological weapon" aroused great interest. Many delegations spoke of the need to make the speediest headway in talks in the sphere of nuclear disarmament as the most acute and topical issue in the sphere of curbing the arms race. Proceeding from the premise that radiological weapons cause damage by radiation effects, many delegations posed the question of the similarity between this type of weapon and so-called enhanced-radiation nuclear weapons--in other words, neutron weapons.

A demand for a ban on neutron weapons was again voiced in many speeches. Certain delegations rightly drew attention to the need to elaborate a broad preamble to the treaty banning radiological weapons. Hungary's delegation submitted the draft of such a preamble. It stressed the ultimate aim of all disarmament talks--to achieve general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. The importance was pointed out to taking effective measures to prevent the use of scientific and technical achievements to create new types and systems of mass-destruction weapons, radiological weapons included; the threat of the development and utilization of radiological weapons by states' armed forces was also recognized. The text of the preamble also mentioned the UN General Assembly's call for a ban on the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. Sharing the view that a preamble was necessary, the Soviet Union welcomed Hungary's initiative.

During the discussion of the draft treaty a number of delegations suggested recording its impact on progress in future talks on nuclear disarmament. Certain delegations pressed for compulsory participation by all the nuclear powers in the radiological weapons treaty. The representatives of other countries--for instance, France and the Netherlands--believed that participation in the treaty by all states possessing nuclear weapons should not be stipulated, since the appearance of radiological weapons is associated not with the existence of nuclear weapons, but with progress in the nuclear power industry.

The lively and broad debate in the Disarmament Committee on the question of banning radiological weapons confirmed the topicality of this issue. This is also attested by the 34th UN General Assembly session, which adopted a special resolution on the need for the speediest conclusion of a treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. It is true that the voices of opponents of an agreement banning radiological weapons were heard in both the Disarmament Committee and the United Nations. The Chinese delegation showed solidarity with those who, on the pretext that the issue is "not topical," would like to shelve its consideration.

The committee is faced with a difficult but perfectly feasible task--to finish coordinating the text of the treaty banning radiological weapons during its current session and to submit to text for approval by the 35th UN General Assembly session.

The coming ban on radiological weapons is an important confirmation of the timeliness of the Soviet initiative on banning the creation of new types and systems of mass-destruction weapons. On the road to implementing this initiative the socialist countries have still to overcome considerable difficulties created by militarist forces. However, even under these conditions our country consistently advocates reaching agreement on this issue. This is clearly stated in the recent speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who issued an urgent appeal to the West to abandon the creation of new types and systems of weapons, whether missile, neutron, chemical or anything else. The topicality of that appeal is more than obvious.

MKRTCHYAN HITS CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS EXPERIMENTATION

LD241423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 17 Jul 80 p 5

[V. Mkrtchyan article under the rubric "Behind Events": "Criminal Experiments"]

[Text] New facts are appearing in the U.S. press which testify to the monstrous experiments with chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction being conducted by the Pentagon and other U.S. special services on totally unsuspecting people. The San Francisco newspaper PEOPLE'S WORLD recently reported that a new type of acute disease was recorded in various regions of the country in April 1980 as a result of the deliberate release of highly toxic staphylococcus microorganisms or, possibly, the careless handling of the enormous stocks of these micro-organisms created by the United States.

The symptoms of this disease, called the "toxic shock syndrome," which doctors had not previously encountered, were first discovered in children and then among many adult Americans. As a result of investigations 75 percent of the patients with this disease were discovered to have been poisoned by staphylococcus bacteria which are a component of one of the many types of bacteriological weaponary on which the U.S. military and intelligence departments have been working. It is well known that, on a wave of military hysteria and chauvinistic intoxication whipped up by the Washington administration, the Pentagon military clique and special CIA subdivisions have long been preparing for chemical and bacteriological warfare. According to the information recently published in NATION magazine, $350 billion were being spent annually by 1969 on the chemical and bacteriological warfare program. Sixty U.S. and several foreign universities and at least 20 private firms took part in it. Great stocks of nerve-paralysis agents were accumulated as well as a wide range of mustard gas and tear gas and defoliants and herbicides. In addition to this there appeared several lethal biological toxins and bacteria which cause anthrax and other serious diseases. Many of these lethal substances, the magazine indicates, were tested on living people.

The fifties and sixties in the United States were a period of absolutely unrestrained and reckless experimenting with increasingly lethal toxins. A ground forces' report prepared in 1977 attests that between 1949 and 1969 some 239 atmospheric tests were conducted involving chemical and biological agents. The report noted that some tests were conducted in very crowded places such as the National Airport in Washington and the New York subway. As the newspaper FREEDOM reported not so long ago, from 1963 through 1969 about 6,000 soldiers of the U.S. Army were subjected to the effects of extraordinarily powerful narcotics including the exceedingly dangerous preparation 83. The experiments carried out on servicemen without their knowledge or consent, moreover, seriously affected their nervous systems and brains. After the introduction of the preparation into the organism of the "guinea pigs," powerful hallucinations, loss of memory and loss of control of behavior were noted in them. The experiments frequently ended with severe psychological disorders.

Such experiments are by no means a rare example of the illegal activity of the Pentagon and other U.S. special services. As a result of the recently revealed secret operations of the U.S. CIA it became clear that it has been conducting tests on totally unsuspecting people for many years. The most dangerous were the so-called "MK-Ultra" and "MK-Search" programs during which people were subjected to the effects of powerful drugs, electric shocks and other health-endangering means. It was announced that over $20 million have been allocated for the production of nerve-paralysis weapons alone in the draft federal budget for fiscal 1981. In all, according to information in NEWSWEEK magazine, $1.3 billion are to be spent on creating the "new generation of chemical weapons" for U.S. land forces during the next 5 years.

The author of the aforementioned PEOPLE'S WORLD article, commenting on the criminal tests conducted by the United States as part of the preparation for chemical and bacteriological war, notes: "If it is generally acknowledged that during the fifties and sixties we were subjected to air laden with toxic dust, and bacteria were released in the subway and on highways, in cities and settlements throughout the country with loss of human life, where is the guarantee that these criminal tests are not continuing still and are not the cause for the outbreak of the mystery disease connected with the staphylococcus bacteria?" As is well known, in 1974 after a number of scandalous disclosures, U.S. Government representatives publicly announced the ending of inhumane "research" which endangers people. However, the facts indicate that despite the indignation and protests of the country's public, the life-endangering experiments are continuing in secret, bring with them tragic consequences.

ROMANIAN-SOVIET INTERACTION WITHIN CEMA NOTED

AU240730 Moscow Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Viktorov commentary on interaction between USSR and Romania within CEMA]

[Excerpt] Esteemed listeners, within the framework of the 34th CEMA session, which took place recently in Prague, great attention was paid, among other things, to the targets of integration. In connection with this our commentator (Marko) Viktorov writes: The communique published after the Prague session stressed the increasing influence on the economic development of the CEMA countries of matters pertaining to ensuring electrical power, fuel and raw materials for the national economies, as well as the importance of increasingly closer cooperation in capitalizing on new resources.

The Soyuz gas pipe in Orenburg for instance was built on the basis of a general agreement concluded in 1974 among Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, GDR, Poland, CSSR and the USSR.

The countries that participated in its construction provided material and financial means and manpower. Romania, for instance, financed certain equipment. In 1979 this huge construction, whose length exceeds 2,700 kilometers, was put into operation. In conformity with the conditions stipulated in the agreement, 1.5 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas are delivered to Romania annually through this major pipeline.

EUROPEAN CP PARIS FORUM MATERIALS PUBLISHED

LD241551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A book entitled "Meeting of the European Communist and Workers Parties for Peace and Disarmament. Paris, 28-29 April 1980" [Vstrecha Kommunisticheskih i Rabochikh Partiy Yevropy za Mir i Razoruzheniye. Parizh, 28-29 Aprelya 1980] has been published. The anthology includes the communiques on the opening and closing of the European forum of communists and the communists' appeal to the peoples of the European countries for peace and disarmament.

The speeches delivered at the meeting by the head of the CPSU delegation, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by the leaders of the delegations from the other communist and workers parties and other items are published.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

UN DELEGATE SCORES CAMP DAVID ACCORDS AT SPECIAL SESSION

LD241046 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 24, TASS--The socialist countries have again spoken out in the United Nations in support of the national rights of the Palestinian people and condemned the path of separate deals concluded behind its back and at the expense of a peaceful settlement to the Middle East conflict.

The USSR Permanent Representative with the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy said that, as has been repeatedly stressed by the Soviet Union, the Middle East problem and the heart of it--the question of the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people--can only be resolved through joint efforts of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Speaking at the emergency special session of the UN General Assembly on the problem of Palestine now in session here, Oleg Troyanovskiy stressed that the basis for a cardinal and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East can only be the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, the exercise of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the creation of its own independent state, and assuring the right of all states in the area to secure and independent existence and development.

The Soviet representative said that because of the aggressive policy of Israel and connivance with it on the part of Washington, the international community has for already many years been prevented from resolving the Palestinian or any other cardinal problem of the Middle East.

On the contrary, the efforts of the United States, Israel and of the Egyptian regime that has capitulated to them the Middle East knot is tightening still further.

Washington, Oleg Troyanovskiy said, has assumed the unseemly role of the patron of a state whose ruling circles see territorial expansion as their supreme goal and permanent aggression as the vehicle to achieve it.

The Soviet representative said that the hopes to impose on the Arabs a peace which is fundamentally unjust have proved futile. No Arab nation has supported the Camp David collusion. This collusion--and this is perhaps its most sinister aspect--has provided the basis for knocking together a tripartite anti-Arab alliance of United States, Israel and Egypt. The United States has clearly decided to establish its eventual control over this, economically and strategically, key area. Declaring the area of the Near and the Middle East a "sphere of its vital interests" the United States is now trying to envelop it with a web of military bases and outposts and the stepping up the knocking together of the quick reaction corps. This imperialist first is raised over the Arab states--and other states for that matter. The U.S. is stepping up its military presence in the Indian Ocean. No, it is not peace, stability or prosperity that the Camp David accords have brought to the Middle East. And the two years that have elapsed since have not been entirely wasted--these two years have meant a setback to the cause of peace--the genuine and just peace.

If one does not hide behind a fence of hypocritical phrases, if one faces the truth, one cannot fail to recognize that in the wake of Camp David the problems of the Middle East were further exacerbated, the mountains of weapons have been piled up still higher while the prospects for the development of the situation have become even more clouded.

The responsibility for all this lies wholly on those who had affixed their signatures to the Camp David accords and to the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal based on them.

The delegation of the Soviet Union considers that the UN General Assembly must take such decisions that would demonstrate a firm support for the rightful cause of the Palestinian people on the part of all the peace-loving states, would stress the need for an immediate restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would demonstrate the resolve of the UN member-states to apply to Israel the sternest measures in line with Chapter 7 of the UN Charter in case it perssists in its refusal to comply with the UN decisions on the Palestinian problem.

Hungarian chief delegate A. Halas said that the UN decisions contain the basic principles for a Middle East settlement. It is quite evident that the Camp David agreements do not destroy the roots of conflict in the region. They do not heal the wounds, but rather make them smart even more. A just and lasting peace has been sacrificed to the new alliance between the United States, Egypt and Israel. It is also beyond any doubt that any attempts to ignore the vital interests of the Palestinian people can only create an illusion of peace and make the situation still more explosive.

The actions of the United States and Israel aim at eliminating, by means of the Camp David deal, of the Palestinian nation and at dividing the Arabs, said Vietnam's Permanent Representative with the United Nations HaVan Lau. The Palestinian problem has not been and could not be resolved, above all for two cnuses: Israel did not intend to give up its policy of aggression and expansion and the United States has continued to turn Israel into its military machine in the Middle East.

AFGHAN OLYMPIC TEAM WILL RETURN HOME AFTER GAMES

TA231731 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Gholam Sediq Zargar, manager of the wrestling team of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said the following about the wishful thinking of mass media organs in connection with the allegation that some members of the Olympic delegation want to leave for Western countries:

[Begin Zargar recording] [words indistinct] Nobody desires to leave for the United States or any other place. We are athletes who today have come to participate in the games and have stated in our interviews that we are all serving our country and are struggling for our country. However, during this struggle of the government we have come to compete and then we will return to our homeland. [end recording]

III. 25 Jul 80 CC 3 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

U.S. EMBASSY PLOY AIMS AT DISCREDITING OLYMPICS

LD242052 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Viktor Valentinov commentary]

[Text] Today, an attempt was made at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to draw attention to the small group of Christians of the evangelical faith, headed by Petr Vashenkov who in the past were excommunicated by the church for violations of religious dogma and who now reside on U.S. Embassy territory. Officials of the American Embassy summoned foreign journalists who were given the task of performing in another anti-Soviet show. Petr Vashenkov with his wife and adult sons and Maria Shmikhaylova and her son, residents of Krasnoyarsk, have been inhabiting U.S. Embassy territory in Moscow for over 2 years. During that time, American representatives, who have been recently joined by Canadians, have discussed the question of the possibility of sending the members of the Vashenkov and Shmikhaylova families to the United States or Canada. The American and Canadian representatives were told unequivocally that the question of the expatriation of Soviet citizens must and can be resolved only in full and rigorous conformity with the laws and rules in force in the USSR. Therefore, the question raised by the problem of these people is extremely clear and those who wanted to solve it could have done so some time ago.

Why have the chiefs of the American Embassy staged an obviously false show? The secret is simple. The triumphant march of the Olympics continues in Moscow. In the sports stadiums and other venues, friendship, trust and peace reign. The intention of those who attempted to torpedo the world sports festival is now to cast a shadow in some way on the triumph of the Olympics. To that end, various rumors, trivialities and insinuations are spread, in other words, disinformation in order to cast a shadow on the Moscow Olympics. An example of this is the propagandistic ploy staged today at the U.S. Embassy with invitations issued to foreign journalists accredited to the Olympic games.

KONDRASHOV SEES 'TOO MUCH MUSCLE, TOO LITTLE BRAIN' IN U.S.

LD250206 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Being president of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin has so far abstained from comments on political issues, but at his last press conference before the opening of the Olympic games in Moscow he permitted himself one political remark. He said that if Washington knows as little about other problems as about sports may the Lord have mercy on us. Observer Stanislav Kondrashov comment:

One can guess that these other problems was a reference to international issues which play a far more important role in the life of nations than sports. What is Washington's level of competence on these other problems? This question now preoccupies a growing number of people in the world, including those in the United States, and this question concerns not only the Carter administration but also the Republicans led by Ronald Reagan. James Reston of the New York TIMES points out that probably no one in Western Europe will have a kind word either for Carter or for Reagan. He says that the Europeans clearly think that peace is far too precious to be entrusted to some unpredictable politician.

In a commentary on the forthcoming American presidential elections in November the Italian CORRIERE DELLA SERA says the former California governor has an advantage as a leader who simplifies all problems in our age of insoluble problems. The SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG takes a more serious view of the situation. It says that the real problem facing the American voter consists in the fact that he has to replace one dilettante with another.

One could quote many more opinions of this pessimistic kind from papers in different countries but at this point I'd like to venture a few observations of my own. Watching a protracted election campaign in the United States is always informative and important: This is because at this time American democracy stops praising itself and starts acting, and these practical actions can be very revealing. I've lived some time in the United States and people often ask me what is the mechanism of choosing that country's political leaders if the results of this choice are so unsatisfactory. Why is it that this country which carries so much political, economic and military weight in the world cannot really produce a leader who would at least have sufficient experience in the conduct of foreign policy? Why should people be saying about the current American President that he is learning on the job? Is the White House really a proper place for catching up on one's studies?

In the past, when Western Europe always took off its hat to Uncle Sam, people often failed to notice the contrast between the indisputable American power and dubious United States foreign policy standards. But now that the West Europeans feel they are strong enough themselves some people are saying that the Western military might lie on one side of the Atlantic while the Western statesmen are on the other. Such sarcastic remarks betray more anxiety than arrogance. This anxiety is caused by the spectacle of too much muscle with too little brains. The situation is becoming especially alarming when one considers the growing popularity of power politics on the other side of the Atlantic. Can it be that this is what Lord Killanin had in mind when he said so help us God?

CARTER 'GAME OF MUSCLE' PLAYED AT WORKER EXPENSE

LD241003 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 20 July, 1980, publishes on page 3 under the headline "In Militarist Intoxication" a 1,500-word article by Candidate of Economic Sciences N. Artemov in which he describes Carter's militarist "game of muscle" against the Soviet Union being played at the expense of the U.S. domestic situation, in particular at the workers' expense. He describes the galloping inflation, the crisis in the car and construction industry and other major industries, unemployment, the fall in living standards--which continue unchecked, leaving the country in a worse state of crisis than that prior to Carter taking office. He says Carter's attempts to sort out the chaos have brought no gains, only outbacks in areas vital for working people's interests and more taxes, so that people are beginning to see that the threat to their vital interests is not from the Soviet Union but from within their own country, and disquiet at Carter's policies is growing at all levels, even the highest, as shown by Vance's resignation for example.

REAGAN 'MAY WELL' BE PRESIDENT DUE TO CURRENT 'CRUSHING FAILURES'

LD251023 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Jul 80 pp 9, 14

[Special correspondent Vitaliy Kobysh dispatch: "What They Didn't Say in Detroit"]

[Text] Detroit--So Ronald Reagan and George Bush are the Republican Party's presidential and vice presidential candidates in November's elections. Following the Republican Convention in Detroit's Joe Louis Arena, it has also become clear that the Democrats are under serious pressure; both R. Reagan and G. Bush may well become [vpolne mogut stat] the new incumbents of the White House, which is regarded as a direct result of the Carter administration's crushing failures in every field.

The way things have developed, each convention of one of the two parties, which compete in their thirst to reach power but are essentially not very different, is something like a farce, as Americans themselves say. The tradition is this: The convention's decisions are usually predetermined in advance and are actually made by a narrow group behind the scenes. The delegates are wealthy people who pay for their tickets, hotel and everything else themselves. They come to the convention not so much to meet as to have some fun: to look at the celebrities so they can then boast back home in the boondocks: "I saw him; he shook my hand"; to do a lot of talking and make the rounds of the receptions, where whisky, paid for by local corporations, flows like water.

Of our people had seen the Joe Louis Arena during the sessions, they would simply not have believed that such things could happen. At the convention of a political party aspiring to reach power, more than half the delegates did not go to the sessions at all, except the sessions when speeches by "superstars" were expected. Those who actually were in the hall, dressed almost as though for a carnival, especially when it came to hats (some people's hats featured respectably sized elephants--the Republicans' symbol), would in most cases be doing anything except listening to the speeches from the platform: drinking beer, singing songs, sometimes dancing. The ladies, moreover, would be continuing to knit, or would examine souvenirs from Detroit stores. The noise and hubbub of this bedlam, beside which an oriental bazaar would seem the quietest place on earth, was occasionally drowned by a thunderous band. It performed catchy little tunes that sometimes served as the accompaniment to a cancan by scantily-clad girls.

Altogether it was an ideal television show. Indeed, the convention was primarily designed for television. In my previous dispatch from Detroit I recounted how the convention organizers openly fawned before "TV," contriving everything that took place in the Joe Louis Arena to suit it. [paragraph continues]

Reflecting the mortification of the writing journalistic fraternity, represented in Detroit by the biggest names but not vouchsafed even a hundredth part of the consideration given to television, the New York TIMES published an editorial of astonishing frankness and rare accuracy in its assessment of the situation. The newspaper stated that the Republican Convention was held not for the 2,000 delegates who assembled in Detroit, but for the 2,000 television commentators, correspondents and cameramen who covered its work.

It sounds like an exaggeration, but the three giant TV companies--CBS, NBC and ABC--which determine not only public opinion in America but also the country's policy to a considerable extent, did not merely make a giant show of the Republicans' meeting. They essentially orchestrated the convention, to some extent determining its decisions. Not by themselves, of course, but by reflecting the stance of the forces behind them--primarily the companies that buy advertising time. The following figures give an idea of the sums the "giants" get from them. The cost of one minute of "prime"--that is, the most valuable--advertizing time, when all America is "glued" to the screen for a match between popular baseball teams, an important speech by the country's president, or in this case the show from Detroit, is $250,000, and sometimes $500,000. Multiply that by the hours of advertising, which amount to days and months. With that kind of revenue, the "giants" can allow themselves to pay millions to their leading commentators. As a result, the latter are not simply the high priests and oracles of the media world, but, according to the logic of things in a society where money offers power, become political personalities themselves. Their influence extends far beyond the bounds of the TV business.

So detailed a discussion of a topic that at first glance has no direct bearing on the Republican Convention seems necessary for an understanding of the relatively new situation that has now taken shape in the United States. You can now no longer distinguish where the show ends and the politics begin, where television ends and real life begins.

The three TV companies vied to make the shows they each broadcast from Detroit a little livelier, to make the jokes accompanying them a bit more pungent. The degree of political triviality and aesthetic outlay involved in this did not matter: Electronics accurately records the number of TV sets tuned to a particular channel and therefore whom advertisers can profitably invest their dollars in. The speakers at the convention also vied with one another. It wasn't the delegates they were addressing, but the television audience, hungry for colorful sights. The speakers appealed to the basest instincts of the man in the street, who is currently overcome with thickly-mixed chauvinism and a pleasantly tickling sense of superiority over other peoples. Accordingly almost all the speeches that rang out inside the Joe Louis Arena boiled down to incantations to the effect that America is richer, more generous, more noble, more clever, in short better than all other countries. So the difficulties it is experiencing are the result either of the present administration's inability to lead, lack of talent and uselessness, or of the intrigues of the country's external enemies--the Soviet Union above all.

That is the way the show was planned. And it was clearly difficult for those who had agreed to take part in it to avoid this. How else are we to explain the fact that in their speeches at the convention people from whom it was hard to expect this before descended to the level of Barry Goldwater with his cries of a "Soviet threat" and his calls for people to arm themselves and to die before surrendering to communism.

Overall, this looked so ridiculous that CBS observer Walter Cronkite--a subtle man--who commented on the events of the convention, kept ironically raising an eyebrow. John Chancellor or NBC, another TV guru, whose face bore a constant ironic grin, sometimes allowed himslef simply to jeer openly at the show's organizers. [paragraph continues]

One passage of his report from the floor, where a "spontaneous demonstration" was taking place in support of one extreme rightwinger's bid for the vice presidential nomination--about a dozen ecstatic ladies hysterically shouted his name for several minutes--was unforgettable. Chancellor ruthlessly began asking one of the women's cheerleaders point-blank how many dollars it had cost to organize this "spontaneous demonstration."

As the saying goes, this would all be laughable if it wasn't so sad. But to be serious, both the Republican Convention and what lies behind it, the things it reflected cannot, of course, be reduced to a single show, to the stragne symbolosis of American reality which results from the merging of real life with television. This symbiosis itself did not arise spontaneously: It is the fruit of the extremely dramatic objective material circumstances determining the situation in which the United States currently finds itself. There are two groups of interconnected circumstances, the first being domestic political, the second relating to foreign policy.

The general crisis of capitalism, which has hit the United States, capitalism's main bastion, particularly hard, is mainfesting itself in that country not only in the convulsions it has long been familiar with--economic recession, unprecedented inflation, an explosion in unemployment, which you see spilling out onto the street in Detroit with its auto industry. It is also manifesting itself in cataclysms that either have never been seen before or were muffled. America is under greater pressure than ever on world markets. That has happened before, but not like now. On walls and streetlights in Detroit you see standard placards that have, to all appearances, been posted on labor unions' initiative: "Our unemployment is made in Japan." They refer to the fact that the more rational, economical Japanese automobiles that have flooded America are to a considerable extent to blame for the fact that 30-40 percent of American autoworkers are out of a job.

America has also realized clearly for the first time just how limited some of its resources are, including energy resources, especially oil. A few years ago, as a result of oil monopoly machinations that were portrayed as "difficulties" with the supply of fuel from traditional markets, Americans were forced to spend hours in line to fill their cars' fuel tanks. It is as though something happened to them with those memorable events. Something snapped in many of them and some lost their old confidence in themselves and in their country's future--confidence that has often looked like cockiness to foreign eyes. And one foreign policy catastrophe has followed another for Washington--from the downfall of the shah's regime in Iran and the simultaneous collapse of many of the U.S. military-political positions in the region, to the revolution in Nicaragua. The American ruling class--with the aid of the propaganda machinery that serves it, which has colossal technical might and tremendous experience of the total indoctrination of the population--was able to poison politically unsophisticated Americans with lies. They were persuaded that the changes caused by the objective march of history were nothing other than the result of intrigues by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and of their desire to "smash the United States" by cutting the country off from oil resources in the Near and Middle East, in particular.

The seizure of the American diplomats in Tehran as hostages was represented as yet another "humiliation for America" and was built up as much as possible and was used to fuel an atmosphere of chauvinism and war psychosis in the country. Anti-Sovietism has become the warhorse of many American politicians. They are vying among themselves to accuse the Soviet Union of new mortal sins, to suggest something else to justify the further increase of military spending, to spur on the arms race still further. They are vying with one another and getting into a rage without giving much thought to what the outcome of all this might be.

That is how matters stand. And, let us be frank, the situation is not very cheerful. Throughout the days I spent watching the show in the Joe Louis Arena, listening to the convention delegates' speeches and reading the election platform approved by the Republicans, which openly talks of intending to seek military superiority over the Soviet Union, including with the aid of cruise missiles, B-1 bombers, MX missiles and neutron weapons, I kept catching myself thinking the same thing: Just where does the show end and reality begin? Were all the people who spoke from the Detroit convention platform really "hawks" with such bellicose inclinations, or were some of them tuning in to the present American situation and deliberately inflaming both themselves and the viewers--tomorrow's voters? The atmosphere in the United States is not such that, as the Republican Party candidate R. Reagan stated during the convention, if the Soviet Union now began to prefer as the future president not his future election rival, but himself, he would be very worried by that support since it would definitely lessen his chances.

Without in any way wishing to interfere in American internal affairs or to harm the Republican candidate, I would nonetheless like to record my doubts as to whether all the speakers at the Detroit convention were totally sincere in their remarks, which were geared to television. The Republican Party's U.S. presidential candidate has surrounded himself with people, including people representing the business world. Many of them could not be called irresponsible or suspected of lacking seriousness. It is hard to imagine that, once in power and vested with the burden of state responsibility, they would actually start to implement the things outlined in the election platform approved by the Detroit convention: to seek to solve America's painful problems--the recession in production, unemployment, inflation, the high cost of living--and at the same time increase military production and build up military spending: that is, to try to reconcile the incompatible. The result of such attempts is shown by the present administration's activity. From its first weeks in power, when the "human rights" campaign, which rebounded against it, was announced with a fanfare, to recent months, which have seen ignominious military-political adventures such as the one that choked on the sands of the Iranian desert, what the administration has been doing is precisely confusing the point where television ends and reality begins. The lesson is too serious and painful for America for the relevant conclusions not to be drawn from it. That was not openly said in Detroit--now is not that kind of time in the United States--but this reality could be seen in many of the speeches delivered in the Joe Louis Arena.

IZVESTIYA: GOP ADOPTS STANCES 'ALREADY REJECTED BY VOTERS'

LD251029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from V. Mkrtchyan roundup "The Day Worldwide": "The Republicans' 'Impossible Dream'"]

[Text] "The most conservative platform since 1964"--that is how NEWSWEEK magazine describes the Republican Party's foreign policy and domestic program.

There are more than enough grounds for this description. Judging from the speeches at the convention by U.S. presidential candidate R. Reagan and other participants, the Republican leadership has taken up slogans already rejected by the voters: overt anti-Sovietism, extreme bellicosity, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and the imposition of Washington's will on them.

In the opinion of sensible American observers, such a course will only lead, as in the past, to a new round in the arms race and will step up tension in the world. They cannot fail to be aware that this time too the Soviet Union will not permit the United States to change the established balance of forces in the world and achieve unilateral advantage or any kind of superiority.

That is why the New York TIMES describes the desire for military superiority over the USSR as an "anachronism" and an "impossible dream," stressing that this is a departure from the position adopted on this question by the Republican administration in power in 1969-1976.

GRANT OF POLITICAL ASYLUM TO 12-YEAR-OLD SOVIET BOY TERMED 'FARCE'

LD242126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1432 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 24 July--TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The U.S. authorities have organized another propaganda undertaking with the obvious intention of making further complications in Soviet-American relations and to undermine still further the spirit of detente. With the knowledge and sanction of the U.S. State Department, the Chicago Department of Immigration has granted "political asylum" to a 12-year-old child, physically taking him away from his parents--Soviet citizens.

This is the story. The Polovchaks, Yu. L. and A.M. approached the Consul Department of the U.S. Embassy in Washington in May with a request to return to their homeland, the Soviet Union. At the invitation of relatives, and deceived by promises, at the beginning of this year they arrived for permanent residence in the United States with Soviet passports issued in Lvov, where they lived. With them were their children, a grown-up daughter and two sons, aged 12 and 6.

In the Ukraine the Polovchaks had their own house and plot of land. The head of the family worked as a driver and earned quite a lot of money. His wife did the housework and the elder children went to school. When they arrived in the United States they came under the category of so-called "refugees." They lived for 2 months with a relative in Chicago, receiving no benefits whatever from the U.S. authorities. Then Polovchak managed to get himself a job as an unskilled worker at a steel plant and his wife got a job as a cleaning woman in a hospital. They found a place to live in one of the poorest parts of the city, where immigrants live.

Disappointed with life in America, and learning that times are hard, the Polovchaks asked for permission to return to the Soviet Union. However, along came "benefactors" who tried to entice 12-year-old Vladimir. They gave him a bicycle and promised him a car. Tempted by these promises the little boy ran away from home and for a long time his parents did not know where he was.

Then a court farce was arranged at which it was to be decided whether to return the child to the parents. Provisionally it has been decided to leave Vladimir in the care of Illinois state authorities responsible for children and families, but a final decision must be made within a few weeks. However, not waiting for this, the Chicago immigration authorities, in agreement with the State Department, decided to give the boy "political asylum"--in contravention of U.S. law on the return of children to their parents.

Vladimir's father evaluated the court farce, the decision of the immigration authorities and the attitude of the State Department as kidnapping his child. Replying to questions by U.S. correspondents, the USSR Embassy in Washington stated that it shares this opinion. The kidnapping was sanctioned by none other than the highest American authorities who so love to dress themselves in the cloak of "defenders of human rights."

The embassy noted that the actions of the U.S. authorities could have far-reaching consequences not only for Soviet-American relations (all members of the Polovchak family are Soviet citizens), but also for international law. It appears that not a single foreign family arriving in the United States with small children is guaranteed that the same fate will not await them.

Particularly absurd is giving the small son of the Polovchaks "political asylum." Any educated and unbiased person will understand that a child of 12 does not understand or know what this is. Finally, the mockery perpetrated on the Polovchak family is a scandalous violation of all the principles of humanity and morals, including the principles of keeping families together as embodied in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. American propaganda at present is in every way broadcasting this "story," devoting whole columns to it. The provocative political character of such a campaign does not leave any doubts and this is sensed by many leading Americans. "I consider that this act of kidnapping is a clear political decision without any judicial foundations," said a Washington lawyer, who, for understandable reasons wishes to remain anonymous. This unprecedented decision cannot but evoke anxiety, stresses the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

NEPESOV ASSAILS 'DEMAGOGUERY' OF 'AFGHAN AID WEEK' IN U.S.

LD250959 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer M. Nepesov: "Demagoguery of the Highest Order"]

[Text] Television reports from Afghanistan show us that life in the country is returning to normal; Kabul has found its normal rhythm. The streets are filled with people hurrying about their business, cabs and scuttling hither and thither and buses are sailing past. Cranes tower above many parts of Kabul--new housing is being constructed with all amenities. The picture is more or less the same in other Afghan cities and settlements.

However, as you can see, that events are developing in this way in Afghanistan is a thorn in the side of the planners of armed aggression against the country. Washington and Beijing are reluctant to accept the heavy defeat suffered by their hirelings. They are continuing to fuel tension in connection with the Afghan situation. And they are pulling out all stops--misinformation and slander, blackmail and the buildup of arms deliveries to the bandits.

For example, an "Afghan Aid Week" is being held in the United States on the White House's initiative. But whom did the soft-hearted uncles from the banks of the Potomac hope to help? Maybe the Afghan schoolchildren whom the foreign scum gave little flasks of poison gas smelling of fresh apples?! Scarcely. [paragraph continues]

Indeed, the vials containing the gas bore the label "Made in the USA." Perhaps Washington had decided to give aid to the families of the Afghan national hockey team members killed by villainous infiltrators?! Or to send equipment for schools burned down by Basmaks?

Not a bit of it! U.S. official circles are exclusively concerned for those who are sowing death and destruction in Afghanistan, that is, the bandits invading the country from Pakistan and China. It is for their benefit that they intend during the "week" to dramatically increase the collection of funds to buy new machineguns, tanks and ground-to-air missiles. A New York TIMES correspondent who recently visited bandit formations' camps in Pakistan wrote that the mercenaries get their money directly from the United States. The city of (Durra) 40 km south of Peshawar, he points out, has been turned into a center for the production and assembly of weapons using money from the United States and "certain other countries."

It is not hard to guess that the "certain other countries" include China. Beijing is not declaring an "Afghan Aid Week." It eschews the cover of such "figleaves" and constantly increases the flow of weapons for the gangs being trained for dispatch to Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. In the latter half of July alone the Chinese intend to airlift to Pakistan over 3,000 machineguns plus ammunition for them. China plans overland deliveries this month of at least 600 tons of arms and ammunition for bandit formations fighting against Afghanistan.

So Washington's "Afghan Aid Week" is turning into a new heightening of tension on the country's borders. Such is the imperialist essence of American "aid." In neighboring Iran the former shah tyrannized the people for decades with American aid. In South Korea, under cover of an American military contingent, the Seoul favorites organized the wild orgy of violence against the defenseless inhabitants of Kwangju. In the Near East, with Washington's broad support, Israel is perpretrating genocide against the Arab people of Palestine and waging real war against Lebanon. The express delivery of American weapons to the Thai regime led to a sharp exacerbation of the situation on the border with Democratic Kampuchea. It was aid from the American special services that put the fascist Pinochet in power in Chile....

At the same time, this by no means complete list shows that if they so wished the U.S. ruling circles could hold other "weeks," "months" and "10-day festivals." Why doesn't Washington hold, for example, a "withdrawal of American aircraft-carriers from the Persian Gulf week"? Or announce a "noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan from Pakistani territory month"? Asia and the world in general would certainly warmly welcome a "festival of withdrawal of American forces from South Korea" which, incidentally, President Carter promised on the eve of his election to the presidency.

No, Washington does not want to hold events of this kind which would greatly benefit the cause of world peace. Instead it looks for opportunities to fuel international tension and anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan hysteria. It was for this purpose that the American authorities embarked on this latest hypocritical campaign--"Afghan Aid Week." Moreover, Washington is by no means publicizing the fact that this aid is not for the Afghan people but for their sworn enemies whom the White House calls "freedom fighters" and "national liberation forces." This kind of policy, the American magazine NEWSWEEK believes, is nothing but demagoguery of the highest order. It is hard not to agree with this assessment.

STOYANOV VIEWS ARMY REGISTRATION, OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD241529 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 80 p 4

[M. Stoyanov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "As an 'Alternative'"]

[Text] When the electronic "judges" at the Moscow Olympics begin to register the records of the games participants, computers on U.S. territory will be engaged in the registration of young Americans for the purpose of their participation in games of a completely different type--the Pentagon's adventures abroad. In the course of 2 weeks beginning on 21 July 19-and 20-year old Americans must, according to a recently passed law, undergo registration which is obligatory for young people of draft age. Among those obliged to undergo this procedure there will also be athletes, including those which the Carter administration has deprived of the opportunity to participate in the world sports festival, while offering them military service as an "alternative".

Evidently in the minds of the transatlantic initiators of the 1980 Olympic boycott, military uniforms are more appropriate than track suits for the young men, who had been doggedly preparing for several years for the competitions which are the highest sporting forum, and bayonets are more suitable than javelins. Such a way of thinking is perhaps fully inscribed in Washington's current political philosophy, but in no way coincides with the viewpoint on this matter of the young Americans themselves, who are indignant at the attempts to turn sport into a weapon of the cold war. A statement by the coalition against the Olympic boycott, which unites a number of public organizations in the western United States, notes in this connection that the manipulation of American athletes for foreign policy ends is a component of the aggressive U.S. militarist course. "U.S. ruling circles need Near East oil not Olympic gold," B. Hooks, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stated. "It is precisely these objectives which are met by the introduction of compulsory registration of persons of draft age and the unprecedented increase in military appropriations. It is precisely for this reason that submachineguns are thrust into our young people's hands and they are sent thousands of miles from the United States to defend the interests of the oil monopolies and the military-industrial complex."

Yes it was for the benefit of these interests and the narrow political interests of the head of the current Washington administration that the efforts of American athletes, who have doggedly prepared for the 1980 Olympics but who have been unfortunately deprived of the opportunity to participate in them, were also sacrificed. "All that remains for us is to enviously follow the sporting battles in the wonderful Soviet stadiums, sports halls and pools," says R. Giordano, the famous American athlete, with bitterness. "For the majority of us, Moscow was the last opportunity to prove ourselves and achieve our highest performance. And this opportunity has been taken from us by shortsighted politicians, who do not care a pin for the aspirations and hopes of American young people".

The White House believes that the best opportunity for young Americans to "prove themselves" is for them to participate in the Pentagon's military adventures at the other end of the world from the United States. [paragraph continues]

Moreover this is presented as the execution of a patriotic duty meeting the national interests and security of the United States. It is worth recalling that the selfsame "national security" interests were cited as the motive for refusing the athletes permission to participate in the Olympics.

A remarkable coincidence isn't it? In other words everything which contradicts the ideals of peace, security and good cooperation among peoples meets such interests.

And yet another coincidence. The U.S. authorities are now intimidating American youths, threatening all kinds of punishments if they evade compulsory registation. Such threats have been addressed to the American athletes who wished to go to Moscow.

But mankind goes not live according to the U.S. election campaign schedule. The Olympic torch is steadily approaching the capital, regardless of any obstacles which the transatlantic opponents of the Moscow Olympics have tried to place in its path.

Today young Americans bitterly saying that the Carter administration has also set an original "record" in the Olympic year in the sphere of unprecedented unemployment level. At the same time that they register as conscripts, millions of U.S. youths are forced to register as unemployed, the army of which, according even to official figures, now approaches 8 million.

Perhaps this also meets American "national interests?" In any case, 4 years ago President Carter depicted for his citizens an altogether different alternative. He is still making similar promises now with the same "Olympian tranquillity." Americans have found out what they are worth.

They have found out, in particular, that the introduction of the registration of young people is one of the administration's "achievements." This is how Defense Secretary H. Brown described this decision. Evidently on the banks of the Potomac they think that young Americans should seek "achievements" not on the running tracks but on the road of military adventures, and should display their skill not in the handling of sports equipment but merely equipment manufactured at military plants. But the difficulty is that the majority of Americans have a completely opposite opinion on this subject. The White House is obviously swimming against the current.

INTENTIONS IN AFRICA MEET 'SHARP NEGATIVE REACTION'

ID242335 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1622 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, July 24, TASS--U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale returned after a tour of West African countries during which he visited Senegal, Niger, Nigeria, and Cape Verde Islands.

The very itinerary of the U.S. vice president's tour is indicative of the aims it pursued. Thus, Nigeria is a big supplier of oil to the USA. As the Washington POST newspaper emphasized, Niger is known for its rich resources of uranium. In other words, the visit was intended to broaden U.S. positions in the region, create conditions for the realisation of Washington's strategic goals in the African Continent, and prepare the ground for U.S. transnational monopolies' further expansion to Africa.

As far as the results of the tour are concerned, the tour, judging by the scanty coverage of it in the U.S. press and by some commentaries of newspapers, did not justify the administration's hopes. This particularly manifested itself during Walter Mondale's stay in Nigeria, which was regarded as the culmination of the tour. Commenting on the results of the talks that were held, the Washington POST writes that U.S.-Nigerian relations are again at a critical stage, just as was the case during South Africa's intervention in Angola in 1975, the intervention which, as the newspaper recalls, was staged with CIA's participation.

Washington's de facto support for the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa arouses indignation in Africa. The Nigerian newspaper DAILY TIMES sharply criticized such a stand during Walter Mondale's stay in Lagos.

African political and public circles identify U.S. assistance to Pretoria with the general direction of U.S. policy in Africa. The Washington administration's "service record" includes the support for the Biafra separatists, the CIA's arming of various kinds of splitters and insurgents, the ilk of Savimbi, the leader of the anti-people UNITA grouping which is conducting subversive operations against the legitimate government of Angola.

At present Washington is frantically seeking the creation of military bases in East Africa and with this end in view is trying to stir up a conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia. The USA played not a minor role in the recent military coup attempt in Zanzibar aimed at tearing it away from Tanzania. The U.S. administration also uses for selfish purposes the straining of relations between Maghreb countries.

The unceremonious interference in the affairs of Africa by the United States and its measures to broaden its military presence in the continent meet with sharply negative reaction in Africa countries. In this connection it is no wonder that Walter Mondale's tour ended virtually without result.

Rabat, July 24, TASS--Walter Mondale's tour of West African countries is indicative of Washington's desire to oust its West European partners from the territory of their former colonies", writes the Moroccan newspaper L'OPINION.

IZVESTIYA HITS JAPANESE MILITARISM, ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD250823 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political commentator V. Kudryavtsev article: "Japan: Boomerang of Militarization"]

[Excerpt] The U.S. ruling circles are interested in Japan's militarization not only because it gives them a well-equipped army that can be made to fight for American interests, but also because it curbs the Japanese offensive on the world capital investment and goods markets. Japanese capital investments abroad have reached an extremely impressive size. Thus in 1978 Japan's direct investments abroad totaled $4,598,000,000, and the main markets for the investments were the Latin American, North American and West European countries--that is, precisely the countries in which North American capital has a special interest.

The Conference Board, an American research organization which makes a study of these questions, wrote in this connection: "The United States has essentially financed Japanese corporations' movement abroad by assuming this burden (the reference is to the burden of militarization--V.K.). Today's division of labor whereby we carry the political and military commitments while Japan merely engages in commercial operations, can in no way continue." Be so kind as to pay for everything the United States has given Japan in its own self-seeking interests, certainly not because of Japan's wonderful landscapes or so that Japanese businessmen could grab a slice of American corporations' profits abroad. This payment is the faster training of militarized manpower on the Japanese islands in the interests of the Pentagon and its hegemonist plans. And when the Japanese publicist (Khideaki Kase) asserts that "national interests do not end at our coast," he is merely repeating what is suggested to him by the American lovers of seeing "regions of U.S. national interests" absolutely everywhere. Indeed, just what is it that prompts Japanese rightwing circles to raise the question of national interests so sharply? Where, in their view, does the danger to those national interests originate?

The United States? The Japanese champions of national interests rule that out. After all, Washington calls Japan nothing other than its best and most reliable ally in the Pacific and in Asia. If the United States does threaten Japan, it is only in that it is prepared to smother it in "friendly" embraces to get rid of even a little of the Japanese competition in world markets and in the United States itself. But for the time being that is tolerable....

Beijing? But Japan has actively joined in the dangerous game for peace of creating a triangle--the United States, Japan and the PRC--directed against the Soviet Union and the independent Asian, and especially Southeast Asian, countries. True, by dragging Japan into the channel of active anti-Sovietism, these plans are leading it into still greater dependence on the United States and are turning it into an instrument of Beijing's adventurist policy. But for the time being people in Japan, in the heat of their militarist fever, are disinclined to notice that. For the time being....

Southeast Asia, in the shape of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations? That is simply laughable, since it is well known from recent history that the whole situation was quite the reverse and that Southeast Asia almost fell victim to Japanese militarism.

What is left is unthinking, shameless anti-Sovietism, especially as there are readymade American recipes that require neither reasoning for sensible arguments. A "Soviet danger" exists, and that's that. And Japanese ruling circles have set about fueling this myth, not realizing that they are cutting the branch on which they sit, since normal, good-neighborly relations with their northern neighbor provide the firmest guarantee of Japan's independence and security and of peace throughout the Far East.

However, it has been noticed that Anti-Sovietism reduces the intellectual capability of those who indulge in it too persistently. And in order somehow to justify in the Japanese public's eyes its own unthinking following in the wake of U.S. policy on boycotting the 1980 Olympics and embargoing deliveries to the Soviet Union of certain types of industrial goods, Tokyo has rung the bell of anti-Sovietism.

Just a few days ago, since Z. Suzuki's election to the post of Liberal Democratic Party leader, Tokyo SHIMBUN citing "members of the leadership" of Japan's Foreign Ministry, stated that since the U.S. deterrent power "is in relative decline," Japan must carefully prepare to repel a possible..."invasion of Japan by the Soviet Union." The newspaper notes that this is the first occasion that the Japanese Foreign Ministry leadership has openly called the Soviet Union the "supposed opponent."

Surely this is confirmation that anti-Sovietism and the ability to make a realistic analysis of the situation are absolutely opposite concepts? To please its patron across the ocean, Japan is deliberately forgetting that the Soviet Union not only firmly and consistently adopts a stand of preserving and expanding normal, good-neighborly relations with Japan, but has put forward the initiative of concluding a relevant agreement between the two countries. However, all this failed to meeting with sympathy or understanding from the Japanese side. The reference, of course, is to the official Japanese side, since the broad Japanese public by no means unanimously supports the government's course of militarizing the country.

The fact that militarization is in no way in line with Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution must be clear even to political babes. But the Japanese militarists are doing everything in their power to "sidestep" the constitutional bans and to deceive the population with fine phrases. The Constitution categorically forbids the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to take part in operations outside the country. But this year the Japanese naval forces took part in multilateral maneuvers code-named "Rimpac-80." According to KYODO, the Japanese Foreign Ministry is mounting a campaign for the inclusion of Japanese armed forces in UN peace-keeping contingents in any part of the world, thereby seeking to sidestep, on what is imagined to be lofty pretext ("Japan's contribution to ensuring peace and secruity throughout the world"), the clear and precise constitutional ban on sending Japanese troops abroad.

The supporters of militarization within Japan's ruling circles might be reminded of the old Russian proverb: You have to take the rough with the smooth. If Japan totally embarks on the trail the American hegemonists have blazed, let Tokyo not complain that anti-Japanese feeling is mounting throughout the world and that memories of the Japanese aggression in the forties which had been beginning to face out reviving.

Japan is not only burdened by military spending, which is increasing under U.S. pressure, but also gets a considerable share of the world public's anger at the United States and its allies, whose policy is helping inflame the danger of another global war.

KARMAL INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD241259 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin, July 24, TASS--Had the Afghan Government not taken measures for the salvation of the revolutionary gains, "things could have reached a point when a seat of war would have emerged in our region," Babrak Karmal said.

Speaking with the editor-in-chief of the HORIZONT weekly issued in the GDR, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan pointed out that the aim of the conspiracy, to which a stop was put in December 1979, "was either to wipe out Afghanistan from the geographical map, or subordinate it to the rule of the imperialist states. Thus, for example, our country's eastern and southern areas were to be included into Pakistan and northern areas--into China. A terrorist regime under the leadership of Amin or some other political carrerist acting on the CIA's instruction was to come to power in Kabul."

"These criminal plans were frustrated," Babrak Karmal went on to say: "All peace forces on earth must be grateful to the Soviet Union which has once again prevented the threat of war. The unprecedented campaign of slanders and lies, which was started in the West around the events in Afghanistan, can be assessed only as an expression of frenzied anger in connection with the failure of the counter-revolutionary plans."

Babrak Karmal pointed out that the government had already done much to resolve the country's vital problems. "The material hardships of the population have been lessened, the democratic rights of the people have been translated into reality and confidence in the party and the government have been restored," he said.

"We are not only optimistic in evaluating our prospects. We are confident that we will bring the April revolution to its ultimate victory and build a new society without exploitation of man by man," the Afghan leader said.

AFGHANS FEELINGS TOWARD USSR SERVICEMEN DESCRIBED

LD250939 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Maj Yu. Gavrilov dispatch: "Following the Command of Duty, the Call of the Heart"]

[Text] Kabul, July--Internationalist servicemen.... This lofty title of Soviet soldiers is being clearly manifested here in Afghanistan in their everyday deeds, their selfless labor and their awareness of their noble mission, which is being selflessly implemented at the request of the government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] with the aim of defending the republic against outside aggression. Every honest Afghan, whether worker or peasant, serviceman or teacher--everyone for whom the revolution and its goals have become a vital cause--displays respect and gratitude toward our servicemen. Here are some notes from my reporter's notebook in this connection.

"Welcome !"

It is only a few kilometers from the location of the Soviet subunit to the neighboring Afghan one. Raising a cloud of dust, the Gazik car leaves behind it the neat camp, the silhouettes of combat vehicles and a column of our soldiers, singing as they march. And here, behind the huts of the village, is the headquarters of the Afghan parachute brigade, where we arrive with political worker officer Lt Col V. Sadov. They are obviously expecting him.

"Welcome!" Maj (Shir Aka Sreshk), chief of the brigade's political section, embraces the guest. A businesslike talk begins. The officers have plenty to talk about. They both take out notebooks and settle the details of the program for joint measures. The holding of such measures is becoming a fine tradition.

"We can gain a great deal from our friends," Maj (Shir Aka) tells me, "from their experience in organizing combat and political training and education of servicemen. And, of course, we can find out from the horse's mouth, as the saying goes, about Soviet people's life and labor. This is very interesting to Afghan servicemen, they willingly go to joint meetings and look forward to them."

"Yes, the enemy does not stop slandering," (Shir Aka) goes on. "But what comes of it in the end? By one of the bridges there was a joint post. Our servicement and Soviet servicemen stood guard together, shared a roof and a soldier's rations, whiled away their leisure time. All this before the population's eyes. Do you know what the peasants said? 'They live like one big family....'"

Many servicemen in this brigade have distinguished themselves in combat with interventionists. By order of the DRA minister of national defense, several officers were recently promoted to the next rank early, and others were presented with watches. The soldiers were rewarded too. "Their successes are an example for the others," Snr Capt (Kashim Arish), a staff officer says. He is very interested in how Soviet soldiers are educated by the examples of military courage and heroism displayed in the war against fascism. "This is valuable experience for us," Capt (Kashim Arish) states.

And now Pvt (Gulam Mokhammed) would like to see again the demonstrations by our servicemen and the amateur concert. Where did he learn to speak Russian? "Oh, back home in Mazar-e Sharif," he smiles. "I worked at a fertilizer factory there and Soviet specialist helped us."

Our Own Tune "Katyusha"

These Soviet officers--company commander Capt A Sokolov, Lt V Loboda, his deputy for political affairs, platoon commander Lt S Lebedev and their subordinates are well known and valued by the workers of the Kabul elevator. In their free time Soviet servicemen selflessly help them in their everyday tasks. Hand in hand with our guys, Afghan servicemen headed by Jnr Lt (Mokhammad Nabi) also help the workers. Together, the work goes on successfully and people get to know each other better. The servicemen warehouse materials, clean out the irrigation channels in the combine's park and plant trees. The Afghan leadership addressed sincere words of gratitude to our servicemen. And who could forget the workers' firm handshakes, their warm smiles...?

Also unforgettable is the Soviet servicemen's meeting with students at the Afghan Military Academy. When it was announced that a thematic soiree would be held on the "Soviet way of life," the auditorium was filled to overflowing. On the program were documentary movies on the Soviet Union and answers to questions. The answers were given by Maj A. Dolmatov, Snr Lt Ye. Samartsev and Sgt M. Kholov. And the questions flowed abundantly. The future officers of the people's armed forces were interested in everything: How elections to the soviets are carried out in the USSR, how Soviet communists have resolved political, military and national economic tasks since the October Revolution and even how long people can live and work in space.

A meeting of Soviet servicemen with young Afghans in the Kabul Polytechnical Institute, organized by the Regional Committee of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization, was also a success. Sincere talks, the exchange of badges and souvenirs, discussion by young Afghans about their tasks and their determination to uphold the cause of the revolution. Guests and hosts had a warm welcome for performances by our amateur artists, who performed Afghan and Soviet songs and dances. And when, to conclude the concert, the Afghan friends struck up a chorus of our "Katyusha" in Russian, the applause did not die down for a long time in the auditorium....

Old Mamat's Words

He has had a long life, this old peasant. In nearly 80 years he has tasted plenty of sorrow and learned the price of truth and lies. With the other people from his village and activists of the Regional Committee of the People's Democratic Party, he attended a meeting with Soviet servicemen.

"If you avoid questions, you must have something to hide-- Mamat heard that wise saying from his father. But Lt Col G. Tomoshchuk, Capt R. Fayzrakhamanov and other Shuravi [Afghan term for "Soviets"] speak sincerely and cordially with him and his fellow villagers. They have nothing to hide. "Like the other Soviet servicemen, they came to our assistance in good time," Mamat thinks aloud.

His fellow villagers, like people from other villages, have seen for themselves that Soviet servicemen are their real friends. As for the poisonous whisperings of the dushmans who have sold themselves to their masters abroad, it is said about them: The dog barks, but the caravan moves on. Soviet servicemen, resolving the tasks set them, restore the schools burned by the enemies, give children educational books and never refuse medical help to the sick.

"We know very well why the Shuravi soldiers are here." Mamat says. "It is the enemies who want us to vegetate in poverty and ignorance. They lie, saying that our faith and traditions are being flouted, while they themselves kill honest people. And if it were not for the Soviet soldiers our enemies would have brought us even greater grief. The Soviet soldiers were called in by our legitimate government, which is the elect of the people, the voice of the revolution. I am an old man and I have never been to the Soviet Union. But some of our children and grandchildren have been there. They have told us a great deal of good about that country and its people. Now we can see for ourselves that it is true."

The peasants listen to their elder and nod in agreement: "A wise word is as weighty as a mountain." And Mamat himself peers at the party activists who are present and the young people surrounding the Soviet servicemen, and reasons: "The revolution is undergoing difficult times, its enemies are cruel. But the enemies have no future, because the revolution has someone to defend it....

IRANIANS, PAKISTANIS PROTEST ACTIVITIES OF AFGHAN GROUPS

TA242030 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1630 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Recent reports from Iran and Pakistan indicate that the wave of protests against the activities of Afghan reactionaries who have fled from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and who have resided in the above-mentioned countries is steadily increasing. Iranian and Pakistani public circles are becoming more convinced that the above-mentioned individuals, who pretend to be the defenders of Islam and strugglers on the path of national freedom, are only persons who have been rejected by the Afghan people--criminals who shamefully violate the laws of the countries in which they reside--and who are the mercenary agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The Pakistanis and the Iranians ask: Which Islam can these individuals defend when following their every attack against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [words indistinct] the corpses of Muslim working people, ruined and burned out schools and mosques and destroyed fields are left behind? Can one say that these individuals have national feelings when all their acts consist of inflicting more losses and damages upon the country? [Words indistinct] it seems that those who have specific plans to divide and disintegrate Afghanistan are paying the fees for this bloody task.

The Pakistanian and Iranian public are observing that the use of the territory of these countries by the imperialists as a ground to train Afghan mercenaries and as an arena for an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is drawing the above countries into the grave adventures of the imperialists. The Pakistanis and the Iranians are very disgusted with the disrespect and nonobservance by the Afghan mercenaries of Washington and Beijing of the laws, customs and traditions of the countries in which they reside. For example the inhabitants of Pakistan declare with wrath and anger that the mercenary bands, including the Afghan refugees who fled from Afghanistan after the Sawr revolution, are engaged in plunder, assault and robbery. They destroy [word indistinct] and agricultural plants. [Words indistinct] the armed mercenaries occupy by force the homes of Pakistanis. It should be said that the disgust of these [words indistinct] is not due less to the fact that the Afghan refugees are engaged in large-scale smuggling of narcotics and weapons and commit various terrorist and subversive acts in Iran.

Of course the close relations of the Afghan reactionaries with U.S. imperialism and their work with the Central Intelligence Agency has created special disgust among the Iranians and the Pakistanis, and at the same time it confirms their anxiety. Truly U.S. imperialism and also [words indistinct] are regarded as the (?biggest) enemies of the peoples of these countries. For example Iran is in fact the target of an undeclared war by the United States. The United States is intensifying military provocations against the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is undertaking preparations for a large-scale military intervention. It is (?instigating) plots and subversions which result in the death of tens of people. When the Iranians observe such facts with their own eyes how can they not become concerned by what the agents of this enemy are planning to do in their homeland? By taking into consideration such concern and anxiety of the public circles, Iranian officials have lately taken certain measures to limit the activities of Washington's Afghan agents in Iran.

Relations with the Central Intelligence Agency coupled with the smuggling of narcotics and weapons has resulted in the Iranian authorities banning the activity of the central Afghan organization--Jami'at-e Eslami Afghanistan. The so-called office of relations with liberation movements in Iran has been closed. Its main duty was to support Afghan reactionaries who have taken refuge in Iran. Mohammad Montazeri, the responsible official of Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while speaking in this connection, noted that some of the Afghan group have connections with and enjoy the assistance of the United States.

In Pakistan wrath and disgust with the activity of Afghan reactionaries who have found refuge in that country has been transformed into large-scale demonstrations by the people. During violent antigovernment demonstrations which were held in Pakistan at the beginning of July, one of the demands of the participants was the termination of Pakistan's interference in Afghanistan's affairs and the refusal to put Pakistani territory at the disposal of filthy, counterrevolutionary and anti-Afghan elements.

Regarding Baluchestan, it must be said that disgust with the residence of Afghan [word indistinct] refugees was transformed into armed demonstrations by the local population against the mercenary bands. As a result real battles took place in the [name indistinct] region, resulting in the killing of a number of individuals from both sides. As we are observing, the [word indistinct] and dust with which Washington [words indistinct] is attempting to hide the true profile of its mercenaries is being gradually removed and the people are seeing their true features.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON CIA 'SLANDER' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD241630 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 24, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

A certain "new accent" has erupted in the frantic propaganda hullabaloo that was raised in the West around the events in Afghanistan: A number of Western mass media started, as if by command, producing fabels about "instability of the Kabul regime", first, the French AFP alleged that one of the ministers of the Afghan Government was arrested. Then the American ASSOCIATED PRESS circulated a fraud about an "assassination" of one more member of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan....

All these reports are sheer nonsense, and the nonsense which is ill-intentioned. [sentence as received] They are obviously designed not only to misinform Western public but also to envigorate in every way the terroristic activities of those hirelings of imperialism who, acting on the instruction from outside, are trying to undermine the gains of the Afghan revolution.

What is noteworthy is that by spreading deliberate fabrications, both the AP, AFP and ABC refer to some "data" received by them from "sources in Pakistan". Nothing is said what kind of sources these are, and there is no need to do so. It is known that Pakistan is the main base of anti-Afghan counterrevolution where numerous bandit formations are formed and equipped under the guidance of American special services. The formations are designed for armed provocations against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is also known that the organizers of the undeclared war against Afghanistan made a broad use in that war of not only submachineguns and guns, but also such "weapons" as malicious instigation, lies and slander...

Should one in the light of the above mentioned be suprised that the above-said fabrications are characterized by one and the same style? This is familiar style. The Central Intelligence Agency planted for the lovers of anti-Afghan "sensations" yet another series of provocative fabrications, and the AP, AFP and ABC acted in the unseemly role of distributors of slander...

PRAVDA REPORTS LONDON AFGHANISTAN SOLIDARITY MEETING

LD231009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 5

[Tass report: "Solidarity Meeting"]

[Text] London, 18 July--The participants in a meeting held in the British Houses of Parliament expressed support for the Afghan people defending the gains of the revolution against the encroachments of imperialist forces and their accomplices. The meeting was organized at the initiative of Labor Member of Parliament R. Brown.

Speaking at the meeting, Brown resolutely condemned the false and prejudiced coverage of events in Afghanistan by the bourgeois propaganda media. The distortion of the facts about the situation in Afghanistan, he pointed out, is taking place at precisely the time when the present White House incumbent is seeking to achieve his reelection as U.S. president for a new term. The Conservative government has also joined in the unseemly campaign of lies against Afghanistan, Brown noted. M. Thatcher's cabinet, he stated, wants thus to distract the British people's attention from the record rates of inflation and increase in unemployment in the country. As for the true situation in Afghanistan, it is perfectly obvious that the limited contingent of Soviet troops there is helping to defend that country's sovereignty and independence against the subversive actions of gangs which are undergoing training in neighboring Pakistan.

The intrigues against Afghanistan are inspired by the United States and China, (M. Arif), general secretary of the "Friends of Afghanistan" Society, said in his speech. Their aim is to thrust the Afghan people back in their historical development and deprive them of their important socioeconomic gains. For a long time, he said, the bandits dispatched to the country would attack schools and hospitals, blow up bridges and rob the peasants and workers. Afghanistan's only "sin" in the eyes of the West consists in the fact that it is trying to overcome poverty and is resorting here to the aid of the socialist countries.

Those taking part in the meeting pointed out that the Western powers, and primarily the United States, are seeking, under the pretext of the events in Afghanistan, to mount a frenzied arms race campaign.

BREZHNEV HOLDS CRIMEA TALKS WITH KADAR

LD241734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] There was a friendly meeting in the Crimea today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee who is in the Soviet Union for a short holiday. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev discussed with him the active preparation by the party and the country for the 26th CPSU Congress and the drafting of the basic directions of the socioeconomic development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the period until 1990. He stressed that the course of raising the efficiency and quality of output will be conducted unswervingly in the forthcoming years in the interests of raising the Soviet people's welfare.

Janos Kadar reported on the work conducted in the Hungarian Peoples Republic to implement the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and on the measures undertaken to improve the management of and the proportioning in the national economy. He noted the strengthening of the political unity of society and the extensive support of the Hungarian working people for MSZMP policy in constructing developed socialism. During the meeting key questions of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, were discussed. It was noted with satisfaction that in 1981-1985 the trade exchange between the USSR and the Hungarian Peoples Republic will increase by 45 percent. Cooperation between the two countries in the development of power engineering, metallurgy machine building and a number of other spheres will be developed. Special attention will be given to the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

Comrades Brezhven and Kadar exchanged opinions on topical questions regarding European and world policy. They expressed the conviction that it is possible to preserve and consolidate detente. The tested path toward this is the deepening and broadening of the political dialogue and contacts between countries with different social systems. Real possibilities for improving the situation in the world have been opened in particular by the Soviet initiative regarding holding talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe in coordination with U.S. forward-based weapons.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Janos Kadar unanimously noted the vital force and permanent importance for the fate of peace in Europe and throughout the world of the Final Act adopted at the Helsinki conference 5 years ago. In accordance with the political direction of this document, the Soviet Union and Hungary firmly support holding the Madrid meeting in a businesslike and constructive spirit, energetic efforts should be undertaken so that practical decisions will be adopted aimed at deepening peaceful cooperation and consolidating norms of peaceful coexistence on all sections of the Final Act. The Madrid meeting would be given special significance by a decision on convening a European conference on military detente and disarmament.

The meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar passed in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere and was characterized by complete unity of views on all questions under discussion. Taking part in the meeting was Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Kadar Departure

LD251221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, left the Crimea for home today. He was the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee for a short vacation.

BORIS PONOMAREV GIVES INTERVIEW TO BULGARIAN WEEKLY

AU181929 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 18 Jul 80

["Interview with B. Ponomarev"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jul (BTA)--"The successes of the liberation struggle are a fresh and impressive confirmation of the correctness of Lenin's theory of imperialism, the inevitable expansion of the liberation struggle, of its closeness with and merging into the working class's struggle for socialism" says Mr Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in an interview with the editor-in-chief of the WEEKLY FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, Mr Dimitur Kostov.

Mr Ponomarev says that the victory of the Vietnamese people and the unification of Vietnam, the strengthening of popular power in Laos and the abolition of the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea, the revolution in Afghanistan, the abolition of the monarchy in Iran, the downfall of the regime in Nicaragua, the patriotic victory in Zimbabwe, have all of them borne evidence to the correctness of Lenin's explanation of the revolutionary process. He stresses that the deepening of capitalism's general crisis makes the masses seek basic social reforms and thus considerably strengthens the positions and the influence of the communists.

"The imperialist have to accept the will of the people for freedom and national independence and to reconcile with it. They mounted a campaign of slanders against the liberation struggle of the people, against real socialism, and fanned up the myth of "Moscow's hand", of 'Kremlin's intrigues'" says Mr Ponomarev. He notes that the attractive force of real socialism lies in the real guarantees for man's basic right, the right to a dignified existence without exploitation, the right to actual equality, the right to all-round development of the personality.

"It is not accidental that the bourgeois ideologists and politicians have aimed their attacks precisely against socialist democracy, fanning up a slanderous campaign around "the rights of man", in this way they are trying to defame the socialist ideal before the masses, to make nations turn their eyes away from socialism" stresses Mr Ponomarev. He dwells also on the false theory of the bourgeois ideology about revolution's obligatory connection with war, emphasizing that the revolutions in Cuba, Chile, Iran, Afghanistan and Nicaragua have refuted this in a most categorical way.

"We are witnessing an intensified aggressiveness of imperialism, a straining of international relations, the fomenting of conflict situations which lead up to an undermining of detente. On the other hand, at hand is the firm and consistently conducted policy of the Warsaw Treaty member-states pursuing the preservation and promotion of detente: pursuing a serener international climate" says Mr Boris Ponomarev. He stresses that the most important proof of the socialist system's humanism is that it was thanks to it that the possibility has emerged for mankind and for world culture to be saved from the recklessness of imperialist war.

Speaking about the Paris meeting, Mr Ponomarev points out that it has helped to coordinate views on the thorniest and cardinal international issues and has outlined the starting points of cooperation with the non-attending communist parties and with the other peace-loving and democratic forces.

Further on he speaks of the forging of Lenin's idea about transition period towards socialism. The thesis that Leninism has grown out of date is favorite among the open anti-communist. They are speculating with the changed conditions of the working class's struggle, with the new and complex problems posed by life itself. When such ways of thinking are overheard in the ranks of the democratic public, the roots of this phenomenon should be sought in the massive pressure exerted, the influx of new social elements in the antimonopolistic movement, in the diversity and constant changes of social conditions.

POPOV REBUTS ALLEGATIONS OF INVOLVEMENT IN TURKISH VIOLENCE

ID241842 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 24 Jul 80

["Malicious Lie"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 24, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Popov writes:

The British newspaper SUNDAY TIMES quotes an anonymous Turkish political figure as making a slanderous allegation that the Soviet Union is "directly involved in political violence in Turkey, from which 250 citizens of that country die on an average every month."

Political violence is truly a scourge for Turkey. More than 4,000 persons have fallen victim of political terrorism over the recent two years. In recent days alone, the world has witnessed bloody events in Corum, which were organized by right-wing elements, as well as the murder of former Turkish Prime Minister Nihat Erim, chairman of the Union of Mine, Metal and Metal Products and Machine Industry Workers' Union of Turkey Kemal Turkler and staff member of the progressive Istanbul newspaper DEMOCRAT Recai Unal.

The situation is reminiscent of the situation on the eve of the military coup of 1971, when a blow was dealt to many democratic organizations, in the first place to the Turkish Workers' Party.

Political murders in Turkey signal the march of fascism, which began raising its head in the sixties, when the Turkish working class gained the right to strike and to conclude collective labour agreements, when demands began to be voiced in the country for a pull-out from NATO and pursuance of a foreign policy that would have "its own face". It is precisely after it that the leader of the National Action Party Alpazslan Turkes began, setting up all over the country camps for the training of "commandos". He boasted that he could raise on an alarm signal 900,000 armed men. This fascist-type politician has given his "commandos" a warrant to kill, by demagogically declaring:" You may kill even me, if I betray our cause."

Both leftist elements and numerous agent provocateurs posing for "left-wingers" are implicated in the campaign of terror. All of them serve those cricles in Turkey, which fear that the machinery of bourgeois democracy no longer guarantees for them protection of their selfish interests and therefore are having recourse to intimidation and terror, are engaged in preparations for the establishment of a dictatorship.

In this, right-wing circles find support also abroad, in the first place from NATO and the USA. Thus, not some anonymous "political figure" whom the SUNDAY TIMES quotes, but quire a real person--Deputy General Chairman of Turkey's National Salvation Party Fehmi Cumalioglu openly said in a statement published in the newspaper MILLIYET that "behind the recent events in Corum are the CIA and international Zionism".

As far as the USSR is concerned, it builds its relations with Turkey guided by the principles of friendship and goodneighbourliness, equality, respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs. In recent years these relations have been further developed and assumed a stable character in the interests of both countries.

It is obvious that the British SUNDAY TIMES and those who are behind it are unhappy precisely about this fact. The allegations in the newspaper are a malicious lie. It completely attunes to the efforts, which have been recently made in the West in order to reverse Turkey, which began pursuing a multilateral foreign policy, to the old positions of blindly following into the footsteps of the anti-Soviet policy of the reactionary forces of the West.

The myth about some "threat from the north" is also aimed at diverting the attention of Moslem Turkey from the real aggression, to which the Moslem countries of the East--Arabs, Iranians and others--are subjected by the imperialist circles of the West and international Zionism. Will those in Turkey, who remember how in 1958 the U.S. Air Force Incirlik Base near the Turkish city of Adana was used by the Americans for intervention in Lebanon and many other facts of a similar character, believe the lies in the SUNDAY TIMES?

DEMICHEV RECEIVES FINNISH EDUCATION MINISTER

LD241752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR culture minister, received Kivisto, the Finnish minister of education, who is responsible for culture and sports. During a friendly talk they discussed further cultural cooperation between the USSR and Finland.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATION DOCUMENTS WITH FINLAND

LD241359 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 11 July, 1980, Morning Edition carries on pages 4 and 5 two TASS reports on the ratification of Soviet-Finnish agreements.

The first reports the 9 July Moscow "exchange of ratification instruments of the Soviet-Finnish treaty on legal protection and legal aid in civil, family and criminal cases, signed in Helsinki on 11 August 1978." The second reports the 9 July Helsinki "exchange of ratification instruments of the agreement between the USSR Government and Finnish Government on demarcating Soviet and Finnish jurisdiction in the sphere of fishing in the Gulf of Finland and northeast Baltic, signed in Moscow on 25 February, 1980."

IRANIAN STUDENT SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORT OF HOSTAGE RELEASE

LD251026 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 24, TASS--Twenty one people sentenced by the Islamic Revolutionary Tribunal were executed by firing squad in a Tehran prison today. The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI writes that all of them took part in the recent plot designed to overthrow the Iranian Government.

A deputy of Iranian Majlis, Mr Karimi, said in an interview with the newspaper KAYHAN that the people who "do not believe in the leading role of Imam Khomeyni" and "support the former Prime Minister Bakhtiar" somehow made their way to the country's parliament. According to Mr Karimi, "a group of pro-American Majlis deputies is holding back the implementation of revolutionary programmes."

Chairman of the Supreme Court of Iran, Ayatollah Beheshti, said that the former Prime Minister Bakhtiar of Iran would be sentenced in absentia by the Islamic Revolutionary Tribunal and that Iran would demand that the French authorities extradite him.

The minister of foreign affairs of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, denied reports that he intended to resign. At the same time he said that he would not be in the new cabinet of ministers.

The investigation has shown that three bombs, not one, exploded yesterday in the centre of Tehran. The ultra right-wing terrorist grouping "Forqan" claimed responsibility for the explosions.

The newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT published in London and Jidda (Saudi Arabia) reported, quoting well-informed Arabic circles, that U.S. hostages in Iran would be released "in less than three weeks".

A spokesman for the Iranian students, "followers of the imam's course", described this report as a "lie" and said that U.S. diplomats would be released only when the former shah was returned to Iran and faced the trial.

LEBEDEVA WARNS IRANIANS ABOUT FUTURE PLOTS

GF231140 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends, reports from Tehran state that the trial of the participants in the abortive plot against Iran continues. In addition to the SAVAK agents and officers of the shah's regime, the main engineers of the plot--U.S. imperialists, Israeli Zionists and As-Sadat's treacherous regime--are invisibly sitting on the bench with the accused. It has been proven that these reactionary forces led the corrupt acts of the conspirators.

During the interrogations the objectives of the plot were revealed. The objectives were to assassinate the present leaders of the Islamic Republic, overthrow the regime, annihilate the gains of the people's revolution and form a provisional government subservient to the West. It was to be headed by Bakhtiar, the last prime minister of the shah's regime who has fled to the West. The plotters also had been ordered to mine oil resources and carry out other economic subversions in order to create disorder in Iran's economic affairs and, at the same time, to blame leftists for it.

In this way, the supporters of the plot wanted to create mistrust among the ranks of the anti-imperialist strugglers in Iran, to spread seeds of discord and to foment revolt. In other words, they wanted to create a situation that would only benefit the enemies of Iran's revolution.

It is not accidental that any attack against the leftist groups in Iran that support Imam Khomeyni's policy elicits great joy in the imperialist camp. I would like to draw your attention to the point that CIA agents, while recruiting their hireling plotters, also used Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are camped in Iranian territory, namely in Mashhad, Neyshabur, the Darband region near Tehran and in some other inhabited areas. According to information we have received, in addition to using these camps to train brigands to be sent into Afghanistan, they are also being used to intensify the activity of brigands against the Iranian Government itself. Therefore, remarks by Iranians who claim there are no centers in Iran for training anti-Afghan mercenaries are simple-minded. As you can see, these centers not only exist, but also provide a great force for the fifth column that is working against Iran's revolution.

As our respected listeners have realized, plots and coup d'etats have become quite ordinary and have become extremely common methods through which the imperialist attempt to attain their political objectives. These methods were tested during the anti-Mossadeq coup that was prepared and carried out by CIA agents.

Those in Iran who are warning that the anti-Iranian plot revealed some time ago was not the last imperialist plot against your country, that vigilance should be maintained and that the front of anti-imperialist strugglers should be strengthened are completely right.

BAMDAD writes: The plot against Iran that followed the failure of America's militarist adventurism shows that Washington and its Israeli and Egyptian allies have initiated corrupt activities in Iran. BAMDAD then writes: The enemies of Iran have set the goal of being able to (?easily) carry out future plots against the Iranian revolution from within the country.

Western newspapers also do not deny the possibility of fresh plots. For instance, the New York TIMES reports that informed sources have confirmed that a military action had been planned and that it is highly possible that in the future the Tehran government will face a similar danger. The British GUARDIAN writes: Despite the fact that the coup attempt failed, the possibility of another attempt is not being denied.

Dear friends, I think revolutionary alertness, vigilance, unity and solidarity among the anti-imperialist strugglers will help the Iranian nation successfully thwart imperialist machinations and foil their sinister plots against Iran.

I think the fact that the trial of the corrupt participants in the plot is being held in Evin Prison in Tehran is symbolic since it was there that thousands of strugglers for Iran's freedom were tortured and killed by the executioners of the shah's regime. Those who oppose the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation are being duly punished today for their deeds.

Dear friends, I thank you for your attention. Until we meet again.

TURKISH PAPER CITED ON SECRET QOTBZADEH MEETINGS

LD241636 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Ankara, July 24, TASS--According to the Turkish newspaper YENI ULUS, the minister of foreign affairs of Iran, Sadeq Gotbzadeh, had secret meetings with representatives of U.S. administration during his stay in Norway and Sweden in the first half of June and discussed with U.S. representatives questions connected with restoring Iranian-U.S. cooperation in the political and military fields. During his meetings with the leaders of Socialist International in Oslo and his talks with the Swedish leaders, the Iranian minister insisted on the need of stepping up Western aid to Iran. In the opinion of the newspaper, Sadeq Gotbzadeh has lately been taking active efforts with the purpose of overcoming U.S.-Iranian differences.

The newspaper YENI ULUS writes that Gotbzadeh believes that stiff resistance of religious leaders of Iran headed by Ayatollah Khomeyni is the main obstacle holding back the restoration of Iranian-U.S. relations. Quoting journalist sources, the newspaper also writes about the secret meeting in Switzerland on June 20-21 between Sadeq Gotbzadeh and former prime minister of the shah regime, Bakhtiar. During the meeting they discussed questions of replacing the present Iranian regime. According to Yeni Ulus, the participants in the meeting agreed to pool the forces of internal and outside opposition and at a convenient moment to start action in order to install a pro-American regime in Iran.

PRAVDA: U.S. 'STILL TRYING TO RESTORE OLD ORDER' IN IRAN

LD241325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 80 p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Glukhov report: "The Iran File: Behind the Scenes"]

[Text] Tehran, Moscow--The investigation of the recent attempted coup continues in Tehran. The scenario is already well known. A group of officers were preparing an insurrection against the revolutionary regime. It was planned to send aircraft to destroy Khomeyni's residence, the office of the president of the republic and strategic sites in Tehran and Qom. I statement was to follow on the transfer of power into the hands of the "army and true patriots."

The plot against the republic was exposed and thwarted. Its participants were arrested. But they were not acting on their own. It was revealed that the threats of the conspiracy lead across the ocean.

Washington is trying to deny involvement in recent Iranian events. But it cannot cover its traces. Suffice it to say that among the conspirators were people known for their close ties with the Pentagon. There was, for instance, Mehdiyun, former Iranian Air Force commander, and Mohaqeqi, former commander of the shah's Gendarmerie. In essence the old guard was brought into operation--forces which had been prepared and nurtured by the Americans for long years.

During the shah's rule American imperialism created in Iran a well oiled and equipped machinery for oppression, for securing its own political, military, economic and strategic interests and for extorting superprofits. The Iranian Army was one of its main instruments.

The way in which the Americans gambled and continue to gamble on their creatures in Iranian Army circles is demonstrated by the materials of the recent international conference to investigate U.S. interference in Iran's affairs. Iranian Armed Forces, says the report "The United States and the Iranian Army" submitted at the conference, were placed under U.S. control after the 1953 coup. This was in pursuit of the following goals:

To ensure a constant flow of oil from the Persian Gulf to Western countries, Israel and South Africa;

To establish a strong regime in Iran to suppress domestic demonstrations and impose police order in the region, dealing with liberation movements in the Persian Gulf and other parts of the world;

To expand the market for the sale of American weapons.

American diktat was implemented by means of various levers. Thus GEMNISH [U.S. Mission to the Imperial Gendarmerie], ARMISH-MAAG [U.S. Mission to the Imperial Army and the Military Assistance Advisory Group] and TAFT [Technical Assistance Field Team] were created (American missions to assist the Imperial Gendarmerie and Army and teams of military specialists and specialists in military hardware).

TAFT operated under the overall leadership of the U.S. ambassador to Iran. Its personnel, totaling 4,000 in 1978, were scattered over Iranian Air Force bases. Iran spent $120 million a year on maintaining them. The Americans had 1,200 information and command points, not counting the espionage base at Kabkan in northern Iran, which specialized in collecting information about neighboring countries, especially the Soviet Union. They turned Iran into one of the region's biggest espionage centers. Of course, the report says, all the expenses fell on the shoulders of the oppressed Iranian people.

In 1978 the Iranian Government paid approximately 39 percent of expenditure on the maintenance of American military and civilian personnel of ARMISH-MAAG, 100 percent of expenditure on TAFT and so forth.

Pentagon specialists and CIA agents did not only concern themselves with their own immediate duties of collecting intelligence--they ran everything in Iran and determined Iranian policy. In accordance with instructions contained in the Iranian Armed Forces General Staff computer, ARMISH-MAAG leadership acted as advisers to the shah on questions of ensuring security, gave advice and assistance to the Defense Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, the Iranian Armed Forces chief of staff and the heads of other services, and formed their policy in accordance with American Government directions and policy.

There is no doubt that not only was the Iranian Army controlled by American military advisers, the authors of the report conclude, but also the central government's decisions were subject to their approval. The Iranian Government did not have freedom of action in cooperation and military ties even with other governments in the region.

The U.S. military-industrial complex dictated its terms, doing business in the arms trade. The Iranians were shamelessly robbed. On the cynical admission of former U.S. Pentagon chief Schlesinger, cited in the documents prepared, the U.S. Defense Department and the secretary's office were to act as intermediaries between the American military industry and the Iranian Government and exert pressure on it to ensure that weapons the United States did not need or did not itself use were sold to Iran. Thus Iran was turned into a rubbish dump for American military hardware.

It was under U.S. pressure that Iran's defense budget leaped from $880 million in 1970 to $9.4 billion in 1977--an almost elevenfold increase. The American-Iranian military contracts concluded between 1970 and 1977 were worth $20.8 billion, as the Pentagon's obliging client the Iranian regime broke all records. In 1977 the United States sold weapons worth around $11 billion to 75 countries, with Tehran accounting for around $5.6 billion of this. Thus, Iran bought more weapons than the other 74 countries, including Israel and Saudi Arabia!

For the control-free transfer of incoming payments, without resorting to official channels, the Americans opened a special "trust fund" account in the United States with the help of their Iranian puppets, particularly General Toufanian. The Iranians still have no information on the amount of money that has accumulated in it, although since the revolution they have repeatedly asked the American administration about it.

According to Washington's plans, military cooperation with the shah was, if necessary, to have been the noose to strangle an Iranian revolution. A secret Pentagon report frankly states: "The United States is able to suspend flights in Iran by refusing to supply spare parts. If there were a revolution in Iran and the shah's regime were replaced by an anti-American regime, the United States could bring the new Iranian regime to its knees by controlling the Iranian Air Force." It is no accident that the air force played the leading role in the planned coup. Acting in accordance with its prearranged plan, Washington played its trump card.

The Iranian people upset the imperialists' plans and expectations. But they have not been discarded as unsound and bankrupt. They form the basis of Washington's current course vis-a-vis the Iranian Republic.

Materials which have recently come to light--top secret documents from the archives of the American Embassy in Tehran--give an idea of the scale of the American plot against Iran. It involves not only the army elite but also agents of the shah's SAVAK security force, set up by the CIA, and politicians connected with the shah's regime.

"If the Iranian people view the United States with anger," said an Iranian report at the international conference, "it is the result of the actions of successive American administrations which led Iran to economic, political and social bankruptcy. The Iranian people witnessed ever increasing U.S. interference in their affairs in the bloody years of the Pahlavi Dynasty's rule when more than 1 million people were harmed and more than 100,000 killed. Relations between the United States and Iran were relations between oppressor and oppressed." Washington is still trying to restore the old order in Iran, refusing to acknowledge the Iranian people's right to decide their own destiny and be master in their own house.

The Iran file is not unique among American imperialism's criminal acts. They include Vietnam and Chile, Cuba and Nicaragua, the Near East and many others. Nevertheless, Iran is a special case. For many years Western propaganda depicted the country's development as a model of prosperity, a model of U.S. cooperation with developing states. Now there are the documents to prove what these "model" relations were from the imperialists' viewpoint--relations of oppression, tyranny, plunder and cultivation of backwardness and poverty. And it is under this flag that yesterday's masters of Iran appear today as "defenders" of Afghanistan, they are trying to force on one people the colonial order rejected by the people of another.

The facts show that American imperialism is not resigned to defeat in Iran. This is indicated by such actions as the recent act of military sabotage against Iran, the latest attempted coup d'etat and the imposition of a military and economic blockade. It is indicated by such secret documents as General Huyser's telegram and Brzezinski's memorandum, where the emphasis is on plotting against the revolutionary regime. This means that the file on American imperialism's crimes against the Iranian people is still open.

GLUKHOV CRITICIZES U.S. AIR FORCE PRESENCE IN EGYPT

LD221433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 5

[Yuriy Gluknov "Commentators Column": "Discarding Camouflage"]

[Text] Alarming new reports are coming in from the Near East. Israeli military forces have launched another attack on southern Lebanon. Preparations to annex East Jerusalem and the West Bank are continuing. A program has been elaborated for creating 85 new paramilitary settlements in occupied Arab territories over the next 5 years. Tel Aviv has secured the resumption of talks with Cairo on Palestinian autonomy, which is aimed at legalizing Israeli territorial seizures.

Like a pilot-fish accompanying a shark hoping for the remains of its feast, Israel is waiting to gain in a tense and dangerous situation which is taking shape in the Middle East as a result of a more active maneuvering of U.S. imperialism in the region. The United States has made use of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal and started the implementation of its hegemonist plans in that region. No longer willing to cover up their real intentions, the Camp David peacemakers are openly posing as enemies of peace and stranglers of whole nations. They are developing the arms race, establishing military bases and preparing for reprisal against the national liberation movements, in particular, against the Iranian revolution.

Recently a squadron of U.S.-built Phantom planes has arrived in Egypt. For the next 3 months it will take part in the joint exercises with the Egyptian Air Force. In a recent interview with the Japanese television Egyptian President as-Sadat again reaffirmed his readiness to grant the United States "all the facilities for combat operations against any Islamic country".

It is common knowledge that U.S. Air Force AWACS planes started a surveillance operation over the Persian Gulf from the Egyptian territory early this year. C-130 planes used by the Pentagon in an abortive armed raid against Iran made a stop-over on Egyptian territory. According to the French newspaper LE MATIN, U.S. strategic reconaissance SR-71 planes used the Egyptian territory to conduct reconaissance flights over Afghanistan. This is how the notorious 'peace treaty' between Cairo and Tel Aviv has become a means for building up U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

The developments have shown the dangerous consequences to which the Camp David deal leads. That is why it is decisively denounced by the Arab peoples and their friends.

BOLIVIAN COUP VIEWED; PENTAGON CONNECTION WITH MILITARY NOTED

LD250813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 5

[Sergey Svistunov "Commentator's Column": "Springs of the Coup"]

[Text] There has been another military coup in Bolivia, the 189th in the 155 years of the country's independence. A military triumvirate has acceded to power, demagogically proclaiming itself the "Junta of National Reconstruction." It is made up of the commanders of three categories of troops. Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander of the ground forces, has been proclaimed the country's new president. The ultrareactionary "Bolivian Socialist Falange," which backs the putschists, hastened to declare its support for the process of this South American country's democratic transition to a civilian form of government.

The ins and outs of the putsch are obvious: the rightists did not like the results of the presidential and parliamentary elections held 29 June. They were won by the Front of Democratic and Popular Unity [FDPU]--a coalition of left forces including the Communist Party of Bolivia. Approximately half a million votes were cast for Hernan Siles Zuazo, the candidate for the post of president of the republic, that is, he was preferred by more than one-third of the voters.

Reaction made a considerable effort in an attempt to create a situation of political chaos, anticommunist hysteria and persecution of progressive forces in the country before the elections. However, the results of the poll showed that the Bolivian people did not succumb to the rightists' lies and provocations.

The rightists' attempts to block the process of the transfer of power to the future government also proved fruitless. To that end they attempted, for example, to accuse the FDPU of falsifying the election results. However, the national electoral tribunal conducted an investigation and announced that the charges had not been confirmed. The maneuvers designed to frustrate the election of H. Siles Zuazo as president of the republic also failed.

Having exhausted "legal" means of counteracting the FDP's success, reaction played its last card--a military putsch. A wave of terror swept through the country after the coup. The dead include Simon Reyes, secretary of the Communist Party of Bolivia Central Committee, and (Gualberto Bera), a miners union leader.

Washington makes out that the Bolivian coup took it "by surprise." It is no secret, however, that the Bolivian military, which has seized power, has close links with Pentagon circles. A U.S. State Department spokesman admitted that the administration "maintained contact with the Bolivian military" for several weeks preceding the coup.

The Bolivian people do not wish to resign themselves to the military dictatorship being imposed on them. The main political parties and public organizations have called for resistance to the putschists. The struggle continues.

Siles Zuazo Statement

LD241033 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 24, TASS--The military who seized power in Bolivia is exterminating men, women, and children in the mining industry areas in the south-eastern part of the country, this has been stressed in a statement of Herman Siles Zuazo, leader of the left opposition, who collected the greatest number of votes at the recent presidential elections.

These repressions against the people are unprecedented in Bolivia's history, it is noted in the statement. The military camp in the vicinity of La Paz, "Miraflores", has been turned into a concentration camp where political opponents of the regime are subjected to tortures and humiliation.

Hernan Siles Zuazo urged the Bolivian people to intensify the resistance to the military junta. This will be he said, the best tribute to the memory of those who have already fallen in the struggle.

COLOMBIAN COMMUNIST JUBILEE APPEAL TO PEOPLE REPORTED

LD241443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Appeal to the People"]

[Text] Bogota, 15 Jul--The Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] Central Committee has addressed an appeal to the country's people on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the party's foundation on 17 July.

Being a truly democratic force, the appeal says, our party arose at the time the peoples were awakening under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution as a detachment of the international communist movement and firmly and consistently adheres to the principles of proletarian internationalism. It is in solidarity with the international workers' and national liberation movements. It consistently defends the greatest gain of the world proletariat--the socialist system which first triumphed in the glorious Soviet Union and reached the American Continent with the impressive victory of the Cuban revolution.

The PCC comes out for peace on earth and against the imperialist monopolies and their assistants who are spurring on the arms race and dreaming of unleashing thermonuclear war in the vain hope of destroying the socialist system and dooming the peoples to slavery.

At all stages of its history, even in periods of harsh persecutions, the Colombian Communist Party has always been a loyal defender of the working class and helped its mobilization, organization and consciousness. There is not a single gain of the Colombian working people whose attainment was not promoted by the communists and there has not been, and is not, a single demonstration in defense of the people's masses in which the PCC has not taken part. The communists have always been the leading force in the struggle against the rule of the latifundistas.

We Colombian communists, the document stresses, call ourselves Marxist-Leninists and are guided by the immortal principles of scientific socialism in analyzing the country's problems and in waging an unceasing ideological struggle against dogmatism and opportunism from both the right and the "left." Our unvarying goal is to overcome all obstacles and achieve our party's transformation into a mighty detachment capable of leading the people along the path of total liberation and the building of a truly democratic society without exploiters or exploited.

The Colombian revolution's path passes through the organized activity of the masses, the formation of a united front of working people and the combination of various forms of struggle.

Joint actions should become milestones in this struggle. Long live the people's unity! the PCC urges.

LE MATIN CATALOGS PRE-OLYMPICS ACTION AGAINST DISSIDENTS

LD241341 Paris LE MATIN in French 18 Jul 80 p 9

[Nicolas Miletitch Moscow dispatch: "Olympic Moscow 'Cleared' of Its Dissidents"]

[Text] This is no time for hope as far as dissident circles in the Soviet Union are concerned. Since November 1979 a new wave of arrests and sentences has struck at all forms of opposition. Some people take the view that "after the intervention in Afghanistan, the Kremlin had nothing to lose as far as the West was concerned." According to some other people, "the approach of the games has prompted the authorities to accelerate the repression process."

One fact is certain. The opposition has been subjected to a purge unprecedented in the Brezhnev era. Cleared of its "bad elements," Moscow can adequately receive tourists and sportsmen for the great Olympic festival. The first medal of the games should rightly fall to the KGB.

Academician Andrey Sakharov, the most famous Soviet dissident, has been assigned a forced residence in Gorkiy since 22 January 1980. In that city, 400 km from Moscow and barred to foreigners, the dissident leader has been subjected to constant surveillance. At the beginning of July, returning home from a walk earlier than planned, Yelena Bonner--Sakharov's wife--found in the Sakharovs' apartment two men busily going through their papers. "Sakharov's life is in danger. The KHN now goes through our papers. How can we be sure that they will not opt tomorrow for either imprisoning or smothering my husband in his sleep?" Yelena Bonner stated on her return to Moscow.

Deprived of their most famous spokesman, dissidents witnessed the dismantling in rapid succession of the various human rights defense committees which were set up many years ago. Some 9 months ago, the KGB stopped the activities of the "groups for monitoring the implementation of Helsinki accords" in Armenia and the Ukraine. It is now the Moscow "Helsinki group's" turn to be harshly dealt with. Two of its members have been found guilty--in March geologist Malva Landa was placed under forced residence for 5 years and, in June, writer Viktor Nekipelov was sentenced to 7 years' detention in a labor camp and 5 years' forced residence. A third member, Tatyana Ossipova, was arrested last month and a fourth, Yuriy Yarim-Agayev, emigrated to the West at the beginning of July after being faced under KGB pressure with a choice between exile and prison.

As far as the study committee against the misuse of psychiatry is concerned, it had to restrict its activities following the arrest of two of its leaders, Vyacheslav Bakhmin and Dr Leonard Ternovskiy. Finally, the free trade union movement was deprived at the end of June of its founder, Vladimir Borisov, who the KGB forcibly put on board an aircraft for Austria. Throughout the Soviet Union, participants in the activities of the political prisoners aid fund, which was created by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, have been either arrested or had their homes searched. In this repressive atmosphere, helping political prisoners and their families is more than ever seen as an "anti-Soviet activity."

Unofficial publications have also been affected by this "ideological purge." In Lithuania, Antanas Terletskas and Vitalda Skodis have been arrested for their contributions to the CHRONICLE OF THE LITHUANIAN CHURCH. In the Ukraine, Igor Guberman was sentenced to 5 years' detention in a labor camp for contributing to the JEWS IN THE SOVIET UNION magazine. The publication of one of the most representative newspapers of dissident opposition--POISKI (research)--had to be stopped following the arrest of four of its editors, Valeriy Abramkin, Viktor Sorokin, Viktor Sokirko and Yuriy Grimm.

A central opposition figure--Tatyana Velikanova--was arrested in November 1979 and accused of being an editor of THE CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS. This typewritten underground publication, which has been distributed for 12 years, gives much information on searches, arrests and trials of human rights activists in the USSR and also on life in camps, prisons and special psychiatric hospitals.

However, religious communities have been most affected by the purge. The offensive against Orthodox dissidents waged by the authorities has been considerably intensified following the arrest in quick succession of Fr Gleb Yakunin and Fr Dmitriy Dudko and, a little later, Rev Regelson and Viktor Kapitanchuk, leader of the committee for the defense of believers which was founded by Fr Gleb.

On 21 June, to Muscovites' amazement, Fr Dmitriv Dudko, who had just spent 6 months in jail, confessed his past errors on television in a surprisingly convincing tone. The spiritual leader of a leader of a large proportion of young Orthodox dissidents admitted that he had engaged in "anti-Soviet activities" and repudiated his own writings published in the West. What can Aleksandr Ogorodnikov, Vladimir Porech and Tatyana Shipkova members of the "Orthodox seminary," think of this? Fr Dmitriy was released on the day following his "confession" and is now held under strong guard in a provincial village near Penza (southeast of Moscow). "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone at him," people in dissident circles say, without so far being able to explain the reasons for and the circumstances of this "turnabout."

It appears that another religious community has now become the object of much concern on the KGB's part--the "free and faithful Seventh-Day Adventists" announced recently that over a 2-year period their community had been subjected to 200 searches and received 39 sentences, some of them providing for as many as 12 years' imprisonment. Postislav Galets, 32, spokesman for that underground church, was arrested in Moscow on 1 July after being on the wanted list of all Soviet police forces for 5 years. Vladimir Shelkov, the Adventists' spiritual leader, died aged 84 in the strict-regime Tabaga camp in Yakutia (Eastern Siberia), where he was serving a 5-year sentence for "spreading anti-Soviet slander." He had already spent more than 25 years in camps because of his religious convictions.

In order to avoid an "atheist state's" control, the Adventists" refuse to "register" with the authorities. Their prayer meetings are therefore illegal under Soviet law and their ministers have to live clandestinely.

One important detail: Within the opposition movement, only the Adventists have a clandestine printing network, which has enabled them to distribute religious books and hymn books throughout the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA REPORTS CSA HALF-YEAR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FIGURES

LD241207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "A Shock Finish to the 5-Year Plan: On the Results of Fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in the First 6 Months of 1980"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION, HAVING LAUNCHED SOCIALIST COMPETITION TO MARK THE 110TH ANNIVERSARY OF V.I. LENIN'S BIRTH AND FOR A FITTING GREETING TO THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS, HAVE ACHIEVED NEW SUCCESSES IN THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1980 THE FULFILLMENT OF THE MAIN PLAN TARGETS WAS ENSURED AND THE FURTHER UPSURGE IN THE PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING CONTINUED.

I. Industry

The 6-month plan FOR THE TOTAL VOLUME OF OUTPUT, LABOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH AND PROFIT was fulfilled.

The INCREASE IN PRODUCTION compared with the corresponding period last year totaled 4.2 percent. The figures for individual sectors of industry are quoted below:

	Volume of Production in First 6 Months of 1980 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1979
Power industry	105
Fuel industry	102
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	102
Chemical and petrochemical industry	107
Machine building and metalworking	107
Timber, woodworking and pulp and paper industry	104
Construction materials industry	102
Light industry	103
Food industry	101
Production of cultural and everyday goods and household appliances	108

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY increased 3.2 percent. This accounted for about four-fifths of the increase in output in the first 6 months.

The fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output and rates of production and labor productivity growth by ministries and union republics are characterized by the following figures:

	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Plan for Output Volume	First 6 Months of 1980 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1979	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
ALL-UNION AND UNION REPUBLICAN MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS			
Power and electrification	102	105	102
Petroleum industry	100.8	103	102
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.3	105	105
Gas industry	103	106	104
Coal industry	100.9	99.4	98
Ferrous metallurgy	100.0	102	101
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.8	101	99.9
Chemical industry	100.6	106	105
Power machine building	100.8	101	100.5
Heavy and transport machine building	100.2	102	102
Electrical engineering industry	101	105	104
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	106	105
Machine tool building and toolmaking industry	100.3	106	104
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	102	108	108
Automotive industry	102	105	104
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	104	104
Machine building for stockraising and fodder production	102	106	103
Construction, road and municipal machine building	103	103	103
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	100.9	105	105
Timber and wood processing industry	100.9	104	104
Pulp and paper industry	98	104	102
Construction materials industry	100.4	103	103
Light industry	101	103	104
Food industry	102	103	103
Meat and dairy industry	100.2	98	98
Fish industry	107	104	105
Procurement	102	105	104
Medical industry	100.8	108	106
Main administration of the microbiological industry	102	105	102
UNIONS REPUBLICS (including industry of union subordination)			
RSFSR	101	103.8	103.4
Ukrainian SSR	101	103.0	101.9
Belorussian SSR	102	106.7	104.7
Uzbek SSR	102	104.8	101.8
Kazakh SSR	101	102.7	101.0
Georgian SSR	102	107.2	105.2

Azerbaijan SSR	102	108.0	106.2
Lithuanian SSR	103	105.7	104.7
Moldavian SSR	102	114.0	111.0
Latvian SSR	102	106.3	106.3
Kirgiz SSR	102	105.5	104.0
Tadzhik SSR	102	104.8	102.2
Armenian SSR	102	107.2	103.2
Turkmen SSR	102	107.6	105.1
Estonian SSR	102	106.4	105.7

PRODUCTION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TYPES OF OUTPUT TOTALED:

	Produced in First 6 Months of 1980	First 6 Months of 1980 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1979
Electric power--billion kilowatt-hours	652	105
Oil (including gas condensate)--million tons	297	103
Gas--billion cubic meters	214	107
Coal--million tons	362	99
Pig iron--million tons	54.7	100.1
Steel--million tons	75.9	101
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished)--million tons	52.9	102
Steel pipes--million tons	9.2	103
Iron ore--million tons	121	101
Mineral fertilizers (standard units)--million tons	53.2	112
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units)--thousand tons	246	100.4
Sulfuric acid--million tons	11.4	103
Caustic soda--million tons	1.4	105
Synthetic resins and plastics--million tons	1.8	107
Chemical fibers and yarn--thousand tons	604	107
Motor vehicle tires--millions	30.8	103
Turbines--million kilowatts	10.1	114
Turbine generators--million kilowatts	7.4	83
A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts	26.2	102
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	970	105
Including with digital program control--thousands	4.4	114
Forging and pressing machines--million rubles	288	105
Instruments, means of automation and spare parts--billion rubles	2.7	111
Computer equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	2.2	116
Oil apparatus--million rubles	106	108
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	371	99.6
Technological equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry--million rubles	669	104

Mainline diesel locomotives--million horsepower	2.0	102
Mainline electric locomotives--million horsepower	1.8	102
Mainline freightcars--thousands	31.6	95
Motor vehicles--thousands	1101	102
including:		
trucks	395	102
passenger cars	662	102
Tractors--thousands	279	101
Agricultural machines--billion rubles	1.4	103
Machines for livestock raising and fodder production--billion rubles	1.0	103
Grain harvesting combines--thousands	59.1	103
Cotton harvesting machines--thousands	4.7	100.9
Excavators--thousands	21.2	100.3
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements)--million cubic meters	157	105
Paper--million tons	2.6	100.6
Cement--million tons	62.9	105
Precast ferroconcrete--million cubic meters of articles	61	102
Slate--billion standard tiles	3.8	103
Textiles, all types--million square meters	5461	101
Sewn goods--billion rubles	11.5	104
Knitted underwear and outerwear--million items	814	102
Leather footwear--million pairs	382	100.6
Meat (industrial output)--million tons	4.3	98
Sausage products--million tons	1.5	100.6
Edible fish produce, including canned fish--billion rubles	2.1	102
Butter--thousand tons	611	94
Wholemilk produce in milk equivalent--million tons	12.8	100.4
Margarine products--thousand tons	699	101
Vegetable oil--million tons	1.5	105
Confectionery--million tons	2.0	102
Canned foods--billion standard cans	4.8	100.5
Fodder concentrates--million tons	34.4	110
Clocks and watches--millions	32.9	103
Chinaware and earthenware--million rubles	372	108
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal)--million rubles	489	111
Radio receivers and radio-phonographs--millions	4.2	101
Television sets--millions	3.7	103
Including color sets	1.1	123
Refrigerators--millions	3.0	99
Washing machines--millions	1.9	106
Motor cycles and motor scooters--thousands	538	99
Furniture--billion rubles	3.0	106

The 6-month plan was overfulfilled for the production of a number of types of output, including steel pipes, gas, instruments, means of automation and computer equipment, oil apparatus, chemical equipment, motor vehicles, tractors, agricultural machines and machines for livestock raising and fodder production, excavators, sewn goods and cultural, everyday and household goods.

Individual production associations and enterprises did not fulfill their targets for the production and sale of output, increasing labor productivity, reducing prime cost, and accumulations.

The plan was not fulfilled for the production of finished rolled ferrous metal products, sulfuric acid, freightcars, commercial timber, paper, cement, certain types of textiles, refrigerators and certain other types of output.

Production associations and enterprises of the ministries of heavy and transport machine building, the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, the electrical equipment industry, the petroleum refining and petrochemicals industry, the light and food industry and others did not fully ensure the delivery of output to consumers in accordance with concluded contracts and orders.

The introduction of the achievements of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY into the national economy continued. The production of more than 1,200 new types of articles was assimilated and started up. Some 2 million inventions and rationalizing proposals were introduced. Individual targets in the plan for the development of science and technology were underfulfilled.

The technical and economic indicators of work of a number of industrial sectors and the quality of output improved. Production of articles in the top quality category increased 19 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

II. Agriculture

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes fulfilled the plan for the SPRING SOWING. SOWN AREAS for winter and spring crops for the 1980 harvest on all categories of farms, according to preliminary data, totaled 217 million hectares. The areas sown with wheat, rice, corn for grain, cotton, flax and perennial grasses--undersown and not undersown--expanded compared with last year. Sowings on irrigated and drained land increased.

In the current year corn for grain is being cultivated according to a new industrial technique over considerable areas.

Tending of sowings, haymaking and fodder procurement are underway everywhere. Mass harvesting of grain crops is underway in the southern regions of the country.

The POPULATION OF PRODUCTIVE LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in interfarm enterprises totaled (million head):

	On 1 July	
	1979	1980
Cattle	92.8	93.5
including cows	29.6	29.9
Pigs	57.0	56.0
Sheep and goats	146.3	143.9
Poultry	685.8	704.0

Despite the difficult winter, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises increased the cattle population. The breeding population was maintained.

STATE PURCHASES OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS on all categories of farms are characterized by the following figures:

	First 6 Months	
	1979	1980
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--million tons	7.8	7.6
Milk--million tons	29.6	28.3
Eggs--billions	21.8	22.6

The total volume of purchases of livestock and poultry and of eggs prescribed for the first 6 months was fulfilled, and that for milk was underfulfilled.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE over the whole complex of work totaled R14.6 billion and increased 3 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1979. Some R3.2 billion was invested in land reclamation construction and the opening up of reclaimed land.

AGRICULTURE WAS SUPPLIED with 129,000 trucks and specialized motor vehicles, 171,000 tractors, 56,000 grain harvesting, 4,800 potato harvesting, 4,500 beet harvesting and 24,000 silage harvesting combines, 2,600 units for the preparation of vitamin grass meal, 9,300 irrigation machines and installations and a great deal other equipment. The plan for the delivery of equipment to agriculture was fulfilled.

Some 41.8 million tons of mineral fertilizers were delivered--3.5 million more than in the first 6 months of 1979, and 1.5 million tons of chemical fodder supplements--266,000 tons more.

III. Transport and Communications

FREIGHT TURNOVER FOR ALL TYPES of transport totaled 3 trillion ton-kilometers and increased 4 percent compared with the first 6 months of last year. PASSENGER TURNOVER reached 415 billion passenger-kilometers, a 3 percent increase.

ON RAILROAD transport freight turnover increased 5 percent, freight shipments--3 percent, and average daily productivity per freightcar--3 percent. The plan for freight turnover and the increase in labor productivity of workers employed in shipments was fulfilled. At the same time the plan for the total volume of freight shipments and the average daily productivity per locomotive and per freightcar was underfulfilled. Freightcars idle time in the sidings of industrial enterprises is still higher than established norms.

In MARITIME TRANSPORT the plan for shipments in overseas and internal shipping was overfulfilled. Shipments in overseas shipping increased 11 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1979. Freight shipments in containers, packages [pakety] and pallets increased 5 percent. At sea ports the plan for loading and unloading operations was 104 percent fulfilled; 93 percent of these operations were carried out by the comprehensive mechanized method.

ON RIVER TRANSPORT for general use freight turnover increased 11 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, and freight shipments increased 8 percent. The freight turnover plan was underfulfilled.

IN OIL PIPELINE TRANSPORT freight turnover increased 6 percent.

IN MOTOR TRANSPORT for general use freight turnover increased 9 percent and freight shipments 3 percent. Passenger shipments by buses increased 3 percent, and by taxis--14 percent. The plan for freight turnover and freight shipments and for passenger turnover and passenger shipments was fulfilled. However, empty runs by trucks remain considerable.

AIR TRANSPORT conveyed 47 million people, or 2 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1979. Growth in passenger turnover totaled 7 percent, in the total volume of shipments--6 percent, and in operations in servicing sectors of the national economy--8 percent. The 6-month plan for these indicators was overfulfilled.

COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES (mail, telegraph, telephone, radio) fulfilled the plan for total volume of output; it increased 6 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

IV. Capital Construction

In the first 6 months of the year FIXED CAPITAL worth about R30 billion was commissioned out of state capital investments, which is 9 percent more than in the same period last year.

As a result of construction and the expansion and modernization of existing enterprises new production capacities were commissioned in all sectors of the national economy.

Among projects commissioned are the first turbine at the Ekibastuz GRES-1 with a capacity of 500,000 kilowatts, the world's biggest power unit with a capacity of 600,000 kilowatts with a fast breeder reactor at the Beloyarsk AES, and the third power unit at the Leningrad V.I. Lenin AES, whose commissioning brought its capacity to 3 million kilowatts. The Zeyskaya GES--the hydroelectric pioneer in the Far East--was commissioned at full capacity ahead of schedule. The construction of the 150 automated rolling mill at the Beloretsk metallurgical combine and the first stage of the country's biggest cold steel rolling mill at the Novolipetskiy metallurgical plant was completed. Capacities were increased at the Ivanovo S.M. Kirov textiles factory, the Nerl Serp i Molot textiles factory in Ivanovskaya oblast and the vegetable oil extracting plant in Gulistan, Syrdarinskaya Oblast.

A sector of the Surgut-Polotsk oil pipeline more than 600 km long was commissioned.

Construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad continues.

In agriculture, livestock premises, mechanized livestock units and complexes for keeping livestock with 1.2 million places for livestock and 3.2 million places for poultry, poultry units for 1.3 million laying hens and meat poultry units for 17.3 million poultry per year, silage and cured hay installations with a capacity of about 7 million cubic meters and other projects were commissioned.

Some 230,000 hectares of irrigated land and 247,000 hectares of drained land were commissioned. Some 2 million hectares of pasture was provided with a water supply.

State CAPITAL INVESTMENTS in the national economy totaled R51 billion, a 4 percent increase compared with the first 6 months of 1979.

The VOLUME OF CONTRACT WORK increased 2 percent. LABOR PRODUCTIVITY in construction also increased 2 percent.

New construction methods, progressive structures and efficient materials were introduced.

At the same time the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital and a number of production capacities, contract work and the increase in labor productivity was underfulfilled.

V. Improving the People's Material and Cultural Living Standard

The NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES in the national economy averaged 111 million people over the 6 months, an increase of 1.8 million people, or 1.6 percent, compared with the first 6 months of 1979.

AVERAGE MONTHLY MONEY WAGES OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES in the national economy increased 3.6 percent compared with the first 6 months of last year and reached R168, or R229 with the addition of payment and benefits from public consumption funds.

KOLKHOZ MEMBERS' EARNINGS increased 4 percent.

PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS received by the population from public consumption funds exceeded R56 billion and increased 5.8 percent compared with the first 6 months of last year.

Measures were adopted to improve material and living conditions for participants in the Great Patriotic War and invalids from childhood, pension provision for kolkhoz members and also incentives for work by pensioners in the national economy.

THE POPULATION'S DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS increased by R4.1 billion over the 6 months.

RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER in state and cooperative trade totaled R128.8 billion and increased 4.7 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1979. The 6-month plan for retail trade turnover was 101.6 percent fulfilled.

The VOLUME OF SALES OF INDIVIDUAL GOODS in state and cooperative trade is characterized by the following figures:

	Sold in First 6 Months 1980 as Percentage of First 6 Months 1979
Bakery products	102
Meat and meat products	103
Fish and fish products	109
Butter	100
Vegetable oil	105
Margarine	109
Wholemilk produce	101
Cheese	99
Eggs	105
Sugar	100
Confectionery	105
Tea	108
Potatoes	102
Vegetables, fruit and citrus fruits	97

Clothing, underwear and textiles	107
Knitted goods	105
Hosiery	106
Leather footwear	105
Chinaware, crockery, glassware	115
Soap and detergents	118
Furniture	107
Refrigerators	96
Washing machines	103
Vacuum cleaners	107
Clocks and watches	101
Cameras	102
Motor cycles and motor scooters	104
Bicycles and mopeds	97
Radio receivers and radiophonographs	98
Television sets	101
including color sets	125
Automobiles	104

Despite the increase in trade turnover the population's growing demand for certain food and industrial products was not fully satisfied.

The Soviet Union's FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER totaled R45.3 billion, an increase of 20 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1979.

The VOLUME OF CONSUMER SERVICES to the population increased 7.8 percent, including a 9.3 percent increase in rural localities. The 6-month plan was fulfilled.

SOME 28 MILLION SQUARE METERS OF HOUSING, OR 560,000 NEW WELL-EQUIPPED APARTMENTS, WERE COMMISSIONED FROM STATE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND THE RESOURCES OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION COOPERATIVES. Moreover a large number of apartments and individual houses were constructed by kolkhozes and the population from their own resources and with the help of state credit.

General educational schools for 87,000 students, preschool institutions with 80,000 places, hospitals with 9,000 beds, outpatient and general clinics for 23,000 consultations a shift and other cultural and consumer projects were constructed and commissioned. However, the 6-month plan for the commissioning of apartment blocks and cultural and consumer projects was underfulfilled.

In the first 6 months of the year the construction and modernization of all sports facilities and other Olympic projects in Moscow, Tallinn, Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk was completed. The sports facilities constructed are in accordance with all the requirements of the International Olympic Committee and international sports federations. Many of the projects constructed are unique and have no parallels in construction practice in this country or abroad.

Work on the further provision of public services and amenities in cities and villages was carried out. During the 6 months about 1 million apartments were provided with GAS SUPPLIES.

A broad program of ENVIRONMENTAL conservation measures was implemented.

The development of the PEOPLE'S EDUCATION AND CULTURE continued. Some 99 million people received various forms of education, including 44.4 million in general educational schools, 2.1 million in secondary vocational and technical institutions, 4.6 million in secondary specialized educational institutions and 5.2 million in VUZes. In the current year secondary education has received 5 million boys and girls.

Some 2,081,000 specialists were sent into the national economy, including 810,000 people with higher education and 1,271,000 people with secondary specialized education.

MEDICAL SERVICES AND ORGANIZED LEISURE FOR THE POPULATION expanded. The number of hospital beds and places in sanatoriums, boarding houses, rest homes and bases and tourist bases increased.

The POPULATION of the Soviet Union totaled 265.5 million people on 1 July 1980.

[Signed] The USSR Central Statistical Administration

WIDESPREAD USE OF 'TOUR-OF-DUTY' WORK METHOD URGED

LD241311 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 2

[Report by correspondent V. Denisov under the rubric "Siberia: Problems of the Development of New Regions": "Tour of Duty at the Rig"]

[Text] Some 10-15 years ago talk of the tour-of-duty method was viewed with undisguised skepticism. It was thought that people could only work permanently near home. But to travel 100-200 km? This was totally inconceivable. Today, however, the term "tour of duty" has become current among working people in all kinds of national economic sectors.

...I joined a drilling rig team in their helicopter. After a 90-minute flight we landed in a taiga settlement. The oilmen work here, in Pionernyy. They only work. They live with their families 200 kilometers away in Strezhevoy. They fly out to Pionernyy for 10 days and then have several days' rest at home.

The Pionernyy settlement lies amid the celebrated Vasyugan marshes, impassable swamps stretching for tens and even hundreds of kilometers. Today, of course, the construction of a normal city in the Vasyuganye is technically quite feasible. In fact, the original plan for the development of the area presupposed the traditional procedure. Actually it was planned to construct a city at the new fields. The total cost, including the construction of utility systems, housing and social, cultural and consumer premises, was to be approximately R500 million.

But the substantial appropriations required for this were only part of the story. In this area construction materials, equipment and other goods can only be delivered by road in the winter, during the brief period when the river is navigable. The throughput capacity can only ensure the assimilation of R35-40 million per annum. It is easy to calculate how many years it would take to get Vasyugan oil using this option.

Instead of a conventional city it was decided to construct just the production facilities and a tour-of-duty settlement for 3,000 workers. This cut capital investments by R300 million. Although there are only a few hundred people working in Pionernyy at the moment the Vasyuganye has already been providing the country with oil for over a year. And the extraction rate is increasing rapidly.

Today the West Siberian oilmen have three dozen settlements like Pionernyy. The new method is being used by geologists and geophysicists. Having set up several permanent bases in inhabited parts of Tomskaya Oblast, they are now working hundreds of kilometers from them. The workers servicing the pipelines have followed the lead of the geologists and oil extraction workers. On the oil pipeline between Aleksandrovskoye and Anzhero-Buzhdensk, with its 10 pumping stations, the original intention was to construct conventional settlements for the operating personnel near the stations. The tour-of-duty method meant that this was not necessary, thus saving R28 million. Construction workers and lumberjacks rightly call the tour-of-duty method their own. In Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts alone 30-40 percent of all timber is procured by the new method.

All this shows that the tour-of-duty method is fast becoming a means of making economic activity more efficient. I would like to stress here that it should not be seen as an enforced measure to rectify errors in the plans, strategy and tactics relating to the development of natural resources. Essentially, in many cases the use of this method is an objective necessity, it is the only possible means.

Nature had commanded that we must go farther and farther north and east for oil, gas, timber, coal, ore and other natural resources. The army of geologists, construction workers, oilmen and miners is entering territory which from time immemorial has been regarded as inaccessible. Is it wise, is it sensible, at the initial stage of this gigantic offensive to take the "kitchensink" along too? The tour-of-duty method can only be regarded, as some do, as an enforced measure in the sense that we are "forced" to develop the north and the east. Let us now look at the advantages of the method.

I do not have to demonstrate once again that Siberian resources have to be brought into economic circulation at minimum cost. Tour-of-duty work promises immense benefits, primarily as a result of the accelerated development of new deposits. Here are calculations made at the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises--the accelerated construction, on the basis of the tour-of-duty method, of just one main gas pipeline from West Siberia to the Center will mean a national economic saving of more than R500 million!

Apart from its unquestionable economic advanges, the tour-of-duty method also makes a substantial contribution to the solution of a whole range of social problems. If a city were constructed at the fields the Vasyuganye oilmen would still have to wait years for apartments, hospitals, schools, kindergartens and creches. At a base-type city this happens much more quickly and is less expensive.

Or take cadre assignment. Not long ago lumberjacks, having cut down the timber within a radius of a few dozen kilometers from the timber procurement establishment, began to wonder: What now? Close the procurement establishment and set it up somewhere else? Tours of duty means that the lumberjacks no longer have to choose: Either move or get a different job.

It must be said, of course, that not everyone is keen to be away from his family for a full 10-15 days, sometimes more. Sometimes you hear: Fine, let's have tours but why not take the family along too? Well, because then the tours would turn into conventional taiga settlements with all the problems they pose.

Strictly speaking the epithet "new" does not entirely apply to the tour-of-duty method. Could the fishermen who go out to sea to fish work in any other way? Or the crews of merchant ships? Winter hunters? Long-haul train drivers?... Notice that the tours currently being introduced involve primarily people of mobile professions whose work location changes fairly frequently--drilling workers, construction workers, land reclamation workers.... For them the settled way of life is an altogether relative concept. Of course, the tour-of-duty methods requires the participation of other specialists too. The nature of many professions is changing rapidly today, quite apart from the tours of duty. All kinds of people are constantly going on business trips.

Having been on a 10-15 day tour people then spend almost the same amount of time not working, at home with the family. Many people find this attractive.... Moreover tour work is voluntary--this must be emphasized. A person is free to choose.... People went voluntarily to the virgin lands and they go voluntarily to the Baykal-Amur railraod, in the knowledge that they are essential to the country and to the people. The Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry carried out a survey at a number of their West Siberian divisions. The result was that 77 percent of the workforce accepted the idea of making constant trips away from home. In other words, they are replying in the affirmative to the question whether the tour-of-duty method was feasible from the viewpoint of the its effect on their lives.

When studying all aspects of the use of the tour-of-duty method we must not overlook at further "subtlety": 75 percent of the country's energy resources but only 8 percent of the population are concentrated in Siberia. The ever-increasing scale of work beyond the Urals is not accompanied by a rapid growth in the local population. In the last 10 years only a few hundred thousand people have been drawn to West Siberia. Yet so much oil alone has been extracted! The tour-of-duty method has undoubtedly directly "participated" in the rapid development of this region's economic potential--indeed, it makes it possible to tackle tasks purposefully, to concentrate manpower and resources and use equipment more efficiently.

The future prospects of the development of Siberia's resources made the cadre problem even more important. The oil and gas complex workforce needs to be substantially incrased in the 11th 5-Year Plan. How? By hoping for a mass migration across the Urals? But even if this were to happen would it be possible to rapidly provide them all with housing and other social benefits? I think the solution, although only partial, lies in the use of a variation on the new method--the expeditionary tour-of-duty method.

In Trezhevoy I met oilmen from...Belorussia. On instructions from the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry teams of drilling workers from the Rechitsa Administration are helping the people of Tomskaya Oblast to develop the Vakhskoye deposit. The Belorussian colleagues' target for the year is to drill 200,000 meters of well. Compare this with the fact that the entire Tomskneft Association would be unable to provide an annual drilling increase of this size.

The Belorussian tours change every 15 days, there and back by air. I heard an ironic remark in this connection: Just what the satirist ordered. But V.I. Sopin, chief of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry Administration for Labor Organization, Wages and Worker Cadres, produced a column of figures at my request. The logic of them is as follows: If you move drilling workers from Rechitsa to Strezhevoy you need funds for housing and social, cultural and consumer facilities not only for them but also for all the members of their families, and without delay. [paragraph continues]

In northern parts of Siberia this normative is much higher than in the populated European part of the country. Just the saving on the difference between the normatives covers the cost of the flights several times over.

In the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry more than 10,000 people--from Tataria, Bashkiria, Kuybyshev, Saratov, Belorussia and the Ukraine--are working according to the expeditionary tour-of-duty method. The ministry has already gained tens of millions of rubles by using it. Some 27,000 people in the Ministry of the Oil and Gas Industry went to West Siberia last year and assimilated R350 million. These concrete figures make one take a closer look at the experience of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the Ministry of the Oil and Gas Industry which have experimented so boldly and on such a wide scale.

Another argument in favor of the expeditionary tour-of-duty method was put forward by V.Yu. Filanovskiy-Zenkov, chief of the oil and gas industry section at the USSR Gosplan. New oil and gas workers settlements have been established in the far north of Tyumenskaya Oblast, he said. World practice shows that in 20-25 years the fields will be running out, the volume of extraction will drop and the need for operating personnel will fall to a minimum. This has already happened in many cities and settlements in Tataria and Bashkiria where the development of "settled" industrial sectors, in particular light and food, is currently being stepped up. But what will the population of the new West Siberian settlements do in 25 years' time?

While developing Siberia, the expeditionary tour-of-duty method permits the maximum exploitation of the mighty economic potential of the European part of the country and the closest collaboration between western and eastern regions--not only in terms of supplies of equipment and materials from populated regions to uninhabited regions but also within the narrow framework of patronage and by means of the direct participation of major industrial and construction subunits in this work. This aspect was particularly emphasized by Academician A.G. Aganbegyan at the Tomsk scientific and practical conference on problems relating to the new method.

It is characteristic that none of the conference participants disputed the value of tours--short-distance or long-distance. Rather the question today is why, despite the obvious advantages of the method, it is not widely used in a number of sectors where it would probably have a significant effect, take construction, for example. Shortening of schedules by concentrating capital investments, materials and manpower is one of the main directions determined by the 25th party congress. Its decisions actually point out the need to create mobile construction formations in new development regions. And the expeditionary tour-of-duty method makes this possible. But so far the only construction ministry to use it is the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises.

Take the Kuznetskiy coal basin. Unique deposits have to be developed there and new pits have to be commissioned. But the Ministry of the Coal Industry construction workers are finding it hard to cope even with this year's plan. Obviously they ought to think about setting up mobile expeditionary detachments.

You would think that the agricultural sphere would be the most unsuitable sphere for the tour-of-duty method. The people of Tomskaya Oblast have demonstrated that the opposite is the case. A floating plant has been fitted out here for the production of vitamin grass meal. A large grass harvest is guaranteed in the water meadows of the Ob and during last year's season the plant provided 1,200 tons of the valuable fodder.

I think that by introducing the tour-of-duty method more positively one can for example, solve more quickly problems connected with villages with little hope of future development: move the people to central farmsteads and cultivate the outlying lands in shifts.... This is not fantasy. A similar view was expressed by the director of a Kuzbass Sovkhoz and he even submittted a sowing and harvesting scheme....

So far we have talked only of West Siberia. Intensive development is going on in East Siberia too, especially in the Baykal-Amur Railroad Zone. The formation of a new oil and gas complex there is not a distant prospect.

In any case, by no means all the possibilities connected with short-and long-distance tours and their application have been ascertained and explored. The fact is, I think, that the new method is still at the mercy of departmental or territorial initiative. The oilmen decided to introduce it and they went ahead and did so....But the wish to do so might not have emerged just as is the case with many construction ministries which year after year make a mess of Siberian work plans.

The conclusion is that it is time to make the tour-of-duty method law. Instead of being voluntary and depending on initiative it must become a state necessity, a basic element in the strategy and tactics for the development of sparsely populated regions which are difficult of access. Clearly the theorists and practical experts have done enough to persuade each other of the value of tours. This was apparent even at the Tomsk conference. We need precise calculations: where the work should be done, by what forces and in what volume. Now that the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the more distant future are being scrutinized the potential of the new method should be taken into account and bid down in sector and territorial targets. We went to the USSR Gosplan and to ministries but we could not get a sufficiently clear explanation of where and how it is proposed to use the tour-of-duty method. Even the initiators--the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry--as Deputy Minister G.S. Popov declared, are "merely gathering data as to how many teams will be on the move in 1981-1982."

The treatment of tours of duty as if they were an "illegitimate" child affects the solution of many acute problems relating to this method and creates difficulties which reduce the effectiveness of tours. But more about this in the next article.

EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR FURTHER EFFORTS TO SAVE METALS

LD241537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "To Save Metal"]

[Text] Ferrous metallurgy occupies leading positions in the country's industry. Its capital constitutes one-tenth of the value of all fixed productive capital, and considerable capital investments are allocated to the sector's development. The USSR long ago achieved first place in the world in terms of cast iron and steel production. And yet, given the rapid development of machine building and the tremendous scope of industrial and housing construction, more and more high-quality metal of different grades is required.

At the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out once again that the raising of production efficiency and work quality must be constantly in our field of vision. This also applies in full to ferrous metallurgy. Devoting close attention to the sector's development, our party makes it our chief task not only to increase production of steel and finished rolled metal but also to improve the quality of metal and metal products in every possible way, as well as making assidious, thrifty use of them.

The party's Central Committee recently adopted the resolution "on the Work of Metallurgical, Machine-Building and Construction Ministries in Raising the Quality of Metal Products and Making Efficient Use of Metal on the Basis of Introducing Low-Waste Technology in the Light of the Demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum." This document points out that it is the business of the whole party and the whole people to display a solicitous attitude toward metal and to make full use of existing reserves and potential for saving it. The efforts of party, Soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations must be directed toward resolving this task.

The competition for the rational use of metal is spreading in collectives of industrial enterprises. Valuable experience has been accumulated at enterprises and on construction sites in Chelyabinskaya Oblast. There are 3,000 comprehensive creative teams operating here, and thanks to their contributions more than 900,000 tons of metal have been saved since the start of the 5-year plan. Scientists of the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning-Design Institute of Metallurgical Machine Building have achieved an appreciable reduction in the weight of large machines and units in conjunction with designers at plants such as the Urals heavy machine-building plant, the Novo-Kramatorsk, Zhdanov and Cherepovets metallurgical plants and other enterprises. Having organized an efficient policy of thrift and cooperation with scientists, workers of the Belavtomaz Association have reduced consumption of rolled metal more than 16 percent during the present 5-year plan.

At the same time far from all reserves are being utilized in the chief metal-consuming sectors. Many enterprises of the machine-building ministries are continuing to produce unjustifiably heavy tractors, overhead cranes, motor vehicles, forging and pressing machines, excavators and other equipment. Modern low-waste technology is being introduced badly in a number of plants, as a result of which the coefficient of metal utilization is low. It can happen that rolled metal is produced not in accordance with its purpose, is stored badly and is squandered. For example, a lot of metal structures and pipes rust and disapper on construction sites in West Siberia, where the Nizhnevartovskneftegas and Yuganskneftegaz associations operate. The Michurinskeselstroy Trust permits overconsumption of steel reinforcement and prefabricated ferroconcrete. Rolled metal consumption norms are overstated at a number of enterprises of the ministries of the automotive industry and power machine building.

Metal-saving measures are also being implemented only slowly in ferrous metallurgy itself. Although rolled metal production is growing, the volume of production of progressive forms of rolled metal does not meet the national economy's needs. This applies, above all, to structural sheets, rolled metal with corrosion-resistant coatings, low-alloy steel, heat-hardened sections and precision rolled metal.

Power metallurgy, which makes it possible to manufacture complex components without subsequent machining, is developing at an inadequate pace. In machine building the transfer of production to this progressive method, compared with the traditional method, would make it possible to save 2,500 tons of rolled metal for every 1,000 tons of finished output. Installations for the continuous casting of steel, which save up to 12 percent of the metal, are being introduced only slowly. Technology for the heat hardening of metal products--hardening with subsequent tempering, which results in stronger and more plastic steel--has made an excellent name for itself. However, the need for heat-hardened metal is being met by only 15-20 percent.

In order to improve the use of metal in the national economy, metallurgists, machine builders and construction workers must formulate and persistently implement concerned measures to create highly productive equipment and progressive metal products. The introduction of progressive technology will speed up appreciably if the link between enterprises and scientific establishments conducting research in this sphere becomes closer.

The success of the matter largely depends on the harmonious actions of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and other departments. A unified technical policy in the development of metallurgy, machine building and construction must be fully reflected in state plans. It is necessary radically to update standards and planning and design normatives, improve the structure of rolled metal production and consumption and raise to a higher level economic incentives and the accounting and evaluation of metal production and use. The introduction in 1981 of targets for overall specific metal consumption for reducing the metal-intensiveness of important types of output in natural indicators and for raising the coefficient of metal use, along with targets for the average reduction of rolled metal consumption norms, is designed to contribut to this.

It is the duty of party organizations to head the struggle for economy and thrift. They must place the fulfillment of party and government decisions under strict control and increase exactingness toward economic leaders for implementing the planned measures. Problems of thrift and its reserves must be at the center of attention of party and workers meetings and standing production conferences and be reflected in socialist pledges for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

BRIEFS

SALMON FISHING SEASON--The salmon fishing season has begun in the Okhotsk Sea, and the first 1,000 quintals of hunchback and sockeye salmon have been delivered to fish processing plants. The Lenin Kolkhoz was one of the first farms to begin fishing.. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Jul 80 SK]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 24 JULY

LD250330 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Voronezhskaya Oblast the first results show that 112,000 hectares of early grain have been cut to date. (0315 GMT)

The mass reaping of grain began today in Aktyubinskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan. The area sown to cereals here is 2 million hectares. Seven oblasts out of 19 in the republic are harvesting. (0900 GMT)

The harvesting of grain crops has begun in Ryazanskaya Oblast. The first swatches of winter wheat have been laid out in southern regions. Grain has been cut on more than 11 percent of the area in the RSFSR. The cutting of early grain crops has begun in Panzenskaya Oblast. Meanwhile, grain harvesting is coming to the Crimea. (1200 GMT)

Rostovskaya Oblast has provided the state with 1 million tons of grain. Harvesting has begun in Uralskaya Oblast, where grain covers more than 1.5 million hectares. Grain is now being harvested in 11 of the 15 union republics. Grain and pulses have been cut on an area of 8.5 million hectares, which is more than by the same date last year. (1400 GMT)

In Kazakhstan cereal crops cover 25 million hectares. They have been reaped and threshed on almost 2 million hectares. In Volgograd 2 million hectares of grain have been cut and 200,000 tons have been delivered to storage centers. The harvest front is moving quickly northward in 14 oblasts of the Ukraine. Threshing of the 4th million ton has begun. The Ukrainian Republican Automobile Transportation Ministry has allocated 20,000 vehicles, including 8,000 vehicles with trailers. Grain crops and legumes have been cut on nearly 15 million hectares, with 63 percent of the grain cut having been threshed. (1500 GMT)

The harvesting of grain is drawing to a close in the autonomous republics of the northern Caucasus. Many farms in Krasnodarskiy Kray, Stavropolskiy Kray and southern Rostovskaya Oblast are now completing the harvest. Trucks are delivering the grain to threshing floors and elevators. (1900 GMT)

RSFSR CSA ISSUES REPORT ON GRAIN HARVEST

LD222044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Today Krasnodarskiy Kray agricultural workers delivered to the country's storehouses the first 1 million tons of grain. Over 600,000 tons of strong and valuable winter wheat has been sold to the state. As they have promised Krasnodarskiy Kray workers are striving this year to sell to the state 4.36 million tons of grain. The republican Central Statistical Administration today reported on the course of the harvest in the RSFSR. By the start of the last third of July grain had been cut on 8.5 million hectares. Commenting on this data, Beglov, head of the Administration of Grain Crops of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that up to now reaping has been carried out on a larger area than the same time last year. In the past week there has been a considerable reduction in the delay between reaping and threshing. Harvesting has reached Ulyanovskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts and the Tataria. In the Central Chernozem Zone harvesting has been started by grain growers of Vornoezhskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts. They have considerable difficulties to overcome: high quality harvesting is made difficult by the fact that grain over a large area has been flattened by strong winds and rains.

SOYUZ-37 DOCKS WITH ORBITAL COMPLEX ON 24 JULY

LD250018 Moscow TASS in English 0010 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS--The Soyuz-37 space ship docked with the Salyut-6--Soyuz-36 orbital complex at 23 hours 02 minutes Moscow time on July 24, 1980.

After checking the airtightness of the docking unit the crew--commander of the ship, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Viktor Gorbatko and researcher-cosmonaut, Hero of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Tuan transferred to the Salyut-6 station. An international crew is working on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-36--Soyuz-37: Leonid Popov, Valeriy Ryumin, Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan.

In the course of their joint work the cosmonauts will carry out the assigned programme of research and experiments. Technological experiments are planned as well as visual observations and photography of various areas of the earth's land and ocean surface, as well as medicobiological research. Studies and experiments started during previous flights of international crews with the use of equipment created by specialists from socialist countries will be continued.

All members of the international crew are feeling well. The onboard systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally.

BIOGRAPHIES OF SOYUZ-37 CREW REPORTED

LD232136 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 23, TASS--The flight commander of the Soyuz-37 spacecraft, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, Colonel Viktor Gorbatko was born on December 3, 1934 in the settlement of Ventsy, southern Russia. After graduating from an air force school he served in the air force. Gorbatko enrolled in the cosmonauts' team in 1960. Without discontinuing work he graduated from the Zhukovskiy Military Engineering Air Academy in 1968. Viktor Gorbatko took part in two space flights: in October 1969 aboard the Soyuz-7 spacecraft and in February 1977 aboard the Soyuz-24 spacecraft and the Salyut-5 orbital station.

The cosmonaut-researcher of the Soyuz-37 spacecraft, Lietenant-Colonel Pham Tuan was born on February 14, 1947 in the village of Thai Binh. After graduating from an air school he served in fighter aviation of the Vietnamese People's Army. He is an air force pilot, first class. In 1977 Pham Tuan enrolled in the Soviet Air Force Academy. In 1979 he started preparations for a manned flight under the Intercosmos programme at the Gagarin Cosmonauts' Training Centre. He completed the full course of training under the programme of a flight aboard the Soyuz spacecraft and the Salyut orbital station.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1202 CONTINUES SPACE RESEARCH

LD250918 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--The Soviet Union has launched Cosmos-1202 satellite to continue its space research. The initial period of revolution is 89.6 min. The maximum distance from the earth's surface is 333 km, with the minimum 209 km and the orbit inclination reaching 72.9 degrees. The equipment is functioning normally.